

Sovereign Order of the Elder Brethren Rose ☩ Cross

Founded by Pope John XXIII of Avignon (France) in 1317

Philippus-Laurentius, Grand Master (1975-)



Rose ☩ Cross Chronicles

Scroll Three, Part One

Documents belonging to O.S.F.A.C

Arranged by Philippus-Laurentius, General Grand Master

© May 2013 – Philippe L. De Coster, B.Th., D.D., Gent, Belgium

Archives

of

The Sovereign Order of the Elder Brethren Rose ✠ Cross

since 1317

Foreword

After many years of research work by the adepts of the Sovereign Order of the Elder Brethren Rose ✠ Cross in France, under the supervision of the 58th and last Emperor Pierre Phoebus (Roger Caro), himself being an active researcher and writer, as much as all the other brothers and sisters through many years of practice some in alchemy as Maurice Auberger, while others in occultism as Christiane Buisset and in Gnosticism all of the adepts, our focus of interest and perpetuating reference efforts have narrowed to finding everywhere evidence on what they were finding and writing. As I wrote before, all adepts died except one or two, but the following adepts I personally knew as the two just listed, and Daniel Caro who resigned, Mrs. Etienne Negrel, M. Raguin who made some important research in the National Library of Paris (also on my request on “Gnostic Apostolic Successions) and many others. This book, the third and last in the series “Rose + Cross Chronicles (Scroll III)”, present you with plentiful evidences of all what we were saying in the first two books, that our well-kept secret Order might soon be part of world history, especially Medieval history as to the Crusades up to this very day. There has been so much collaboration of the thirty-three members of our Order, that the Emperor Pierre Phoebus wrote: “Tous les documents énumérés ci-dessous appartiennent à l’Ordre Souverain des Frères Aînés de la Rose+Croix.” Translation: “All documents listed below belong to the Sovereign Order of the Elder Brothers of the Rose + Cross.”

Roger Caro’s research work is found in two books, the first one being “Legenda des Frères Aînés de la Rose Croix”, where on page 9, he writes and wants us to know:

We would first of all like to be sure that the reader does not misunderstand the title of the book: “Legenda” (*synonymous to legend which is not*). We ask our reader to consider our research work, not as a story due to the imagination or a mythical tale, but as historical facts, as “Legenda” in its original meaning

derived from Medieval Latin, means: what must be read ...as a result, is worth writing.

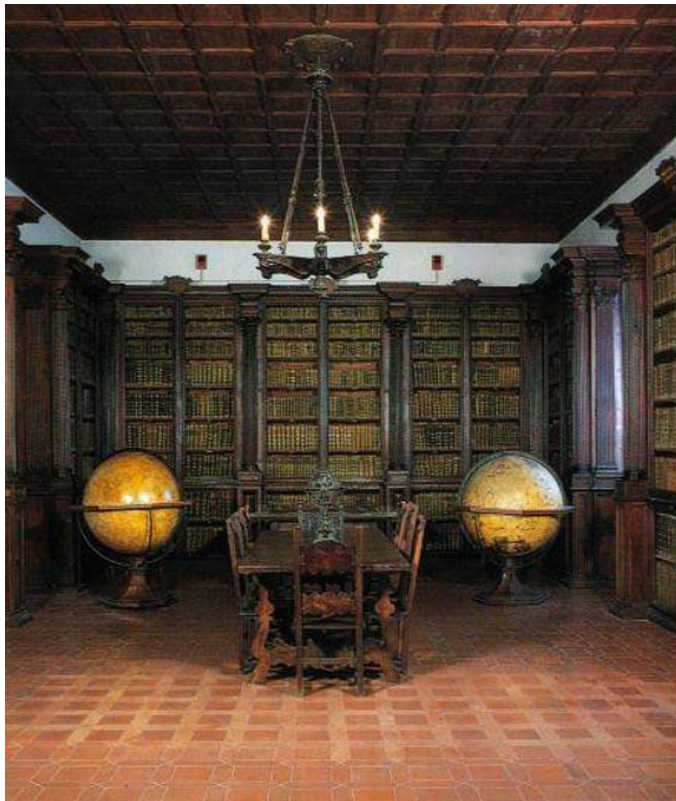
My intention through these three manuscripts is to provide the historians with precise information of what has been held as the most well kept secret since Avignon (France) 1317.

A cultural adventure of joy and wonder awaits you.

Philippus-Laurentius De Coster, B.Th.,D.D.

General Grand Master





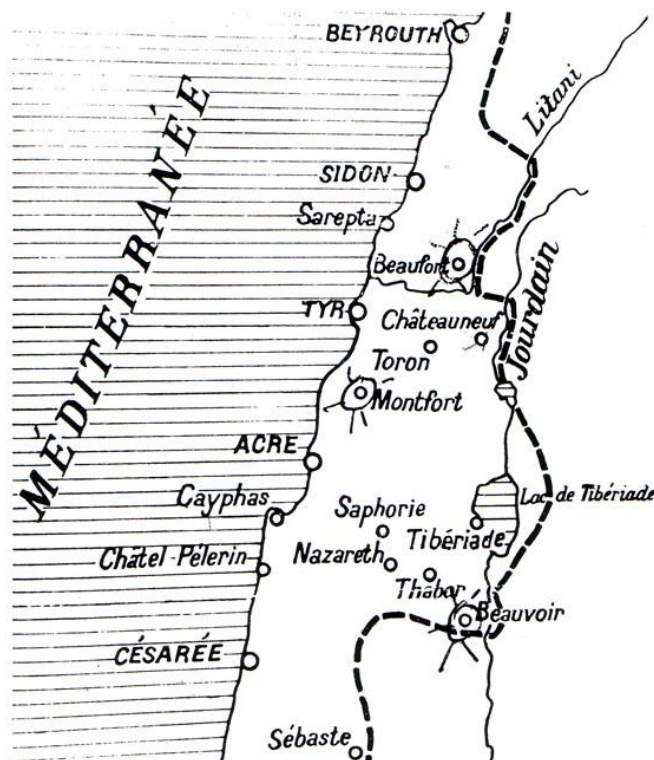
Sovereign Order
of the
Elder Brethren Rose + Cross
Founded Avignon 1317

Archives

Along

Rose + Cross Chronicles
Scrolls 1 and 2

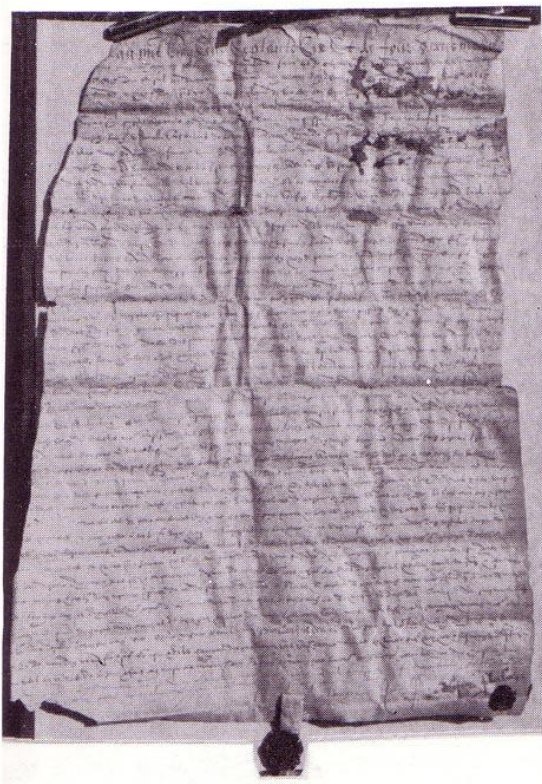
by
Philippe L. De Coster, B.Ch., D.D.



-1-

Holy Land.

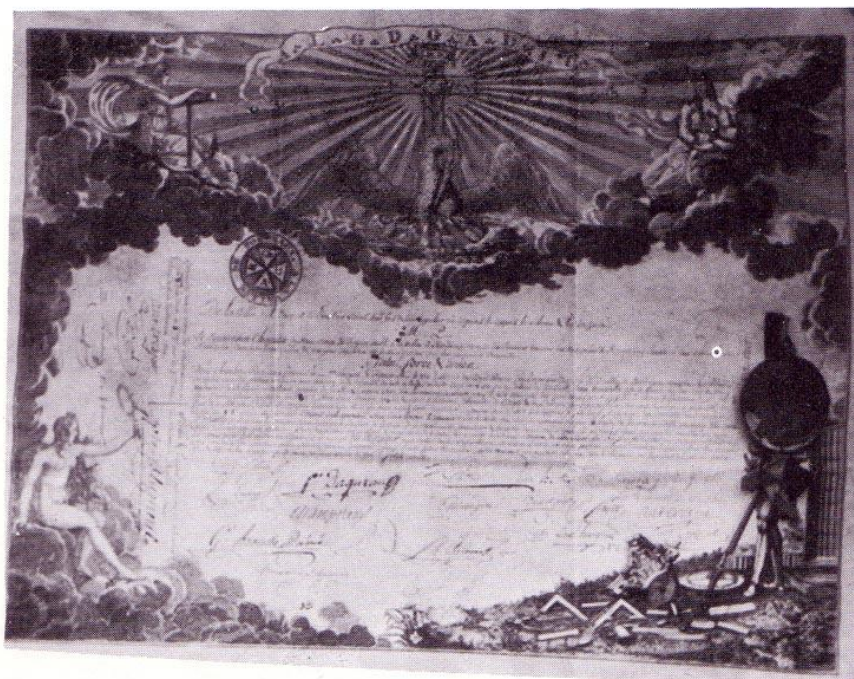
The names
of
Montfort,
Beaufort,
Belvoir,
and
more can
be read.



-2-

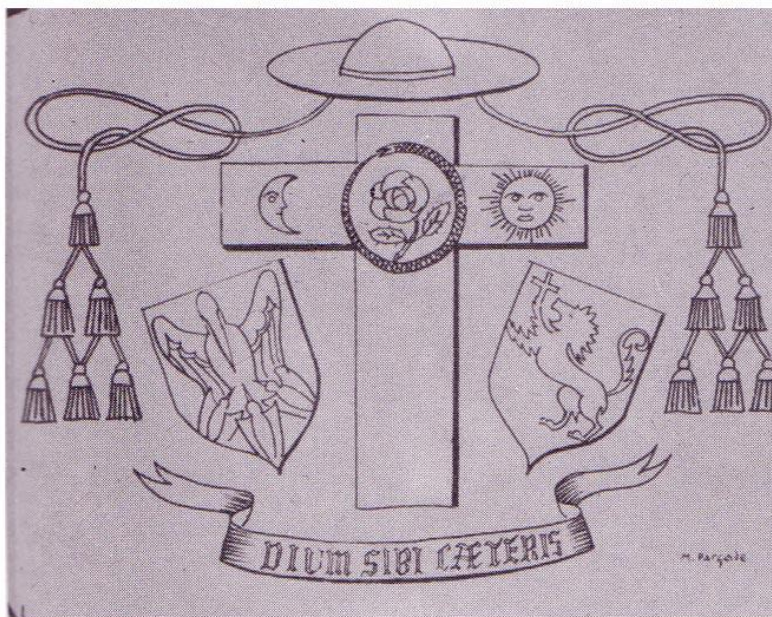
**Henry III
(1576)
Manuscript
parchment**

Size 62x45 cm



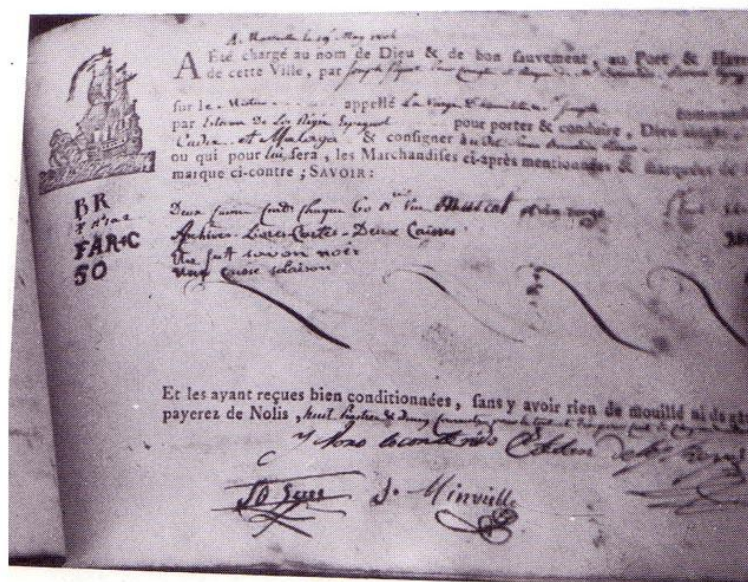
-3-

**Reception
of
Jean
Minvielle
(48th Imperator
of the
Lodge R+C
of the Valley of
Bordeaux
(France).
Diploma,
dated 1800.**



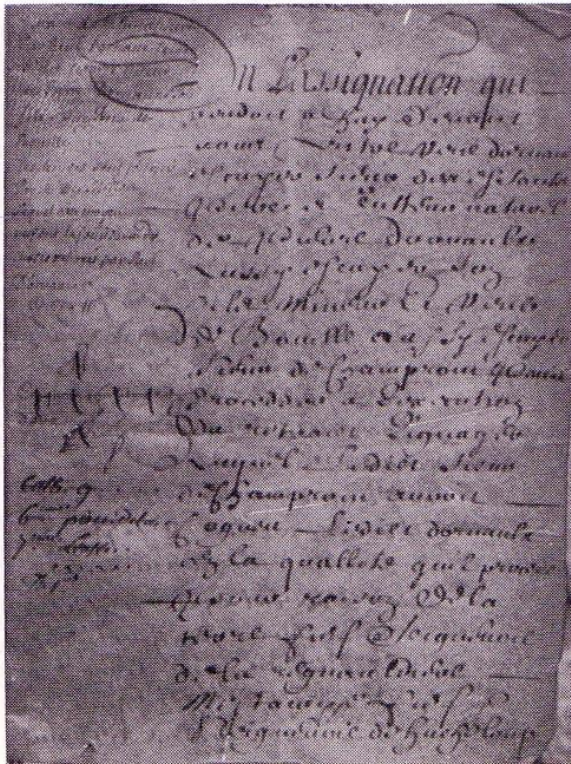
-4-

**Armorial bearings
of
Pierre Phoebus,
58th and
last
Imperator.**



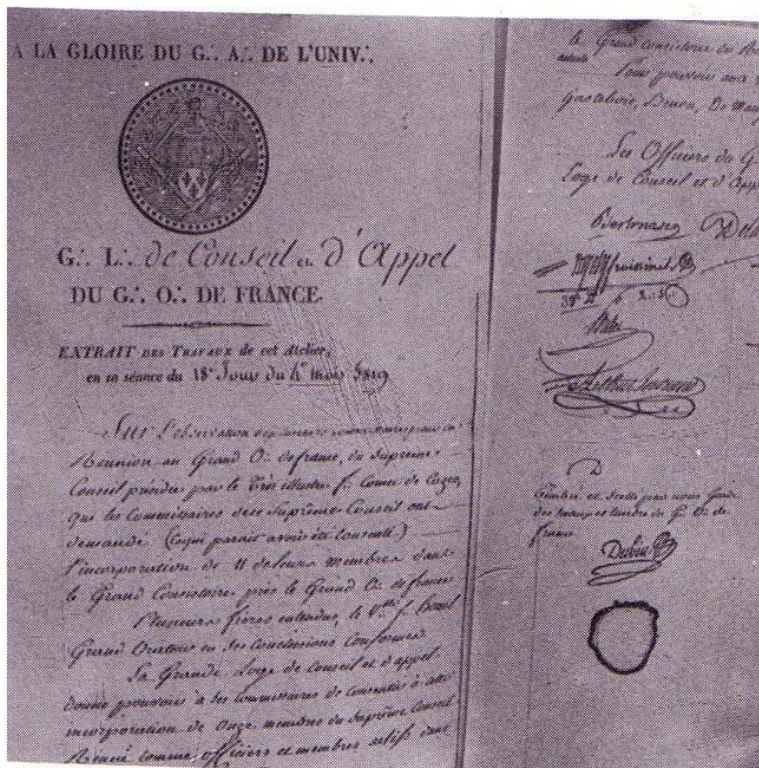
-5-

**Acknowledgement
of an
expedition
of archives,
May 1806
by
Jean Minvielle.**



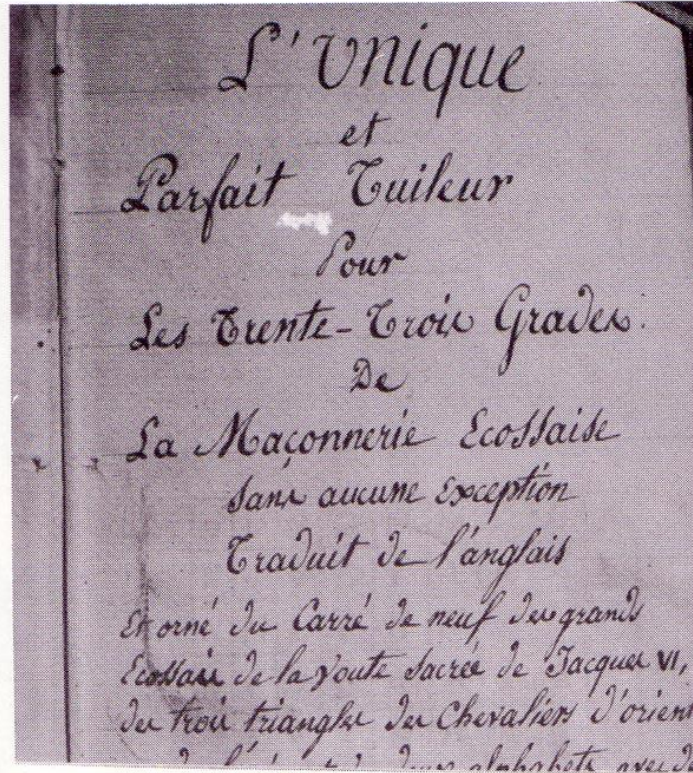
-6-

Document concerning the Castle de la Renaudière (1635).



-7-

Extract of the works of the Great-Orient of France (1819). The name of one of our guides are mentioned: "Fraissinet".



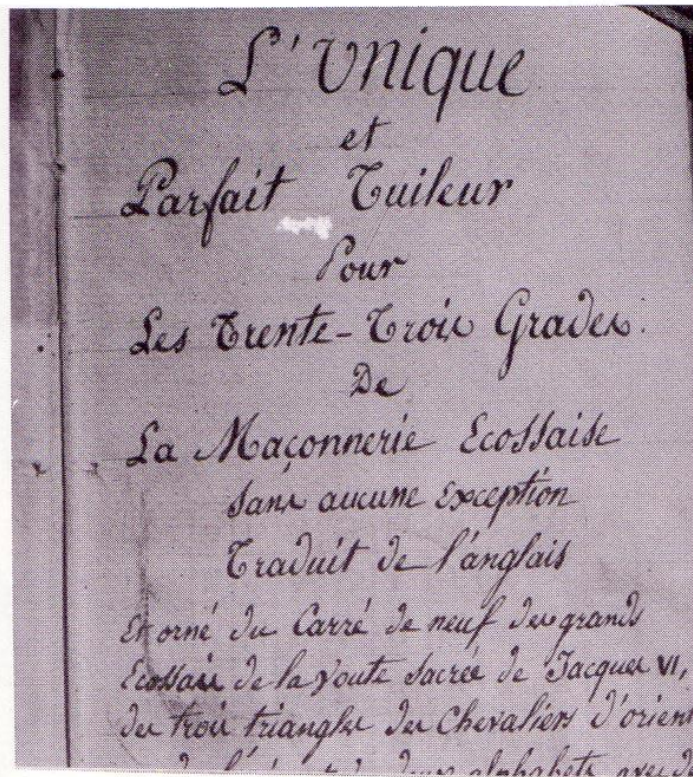
- 8 and 9-

Page
taken from

“Tuileur Ecossais”

kept at the time

in our archives
at
Saint-Cyr-sur Mer
(France)



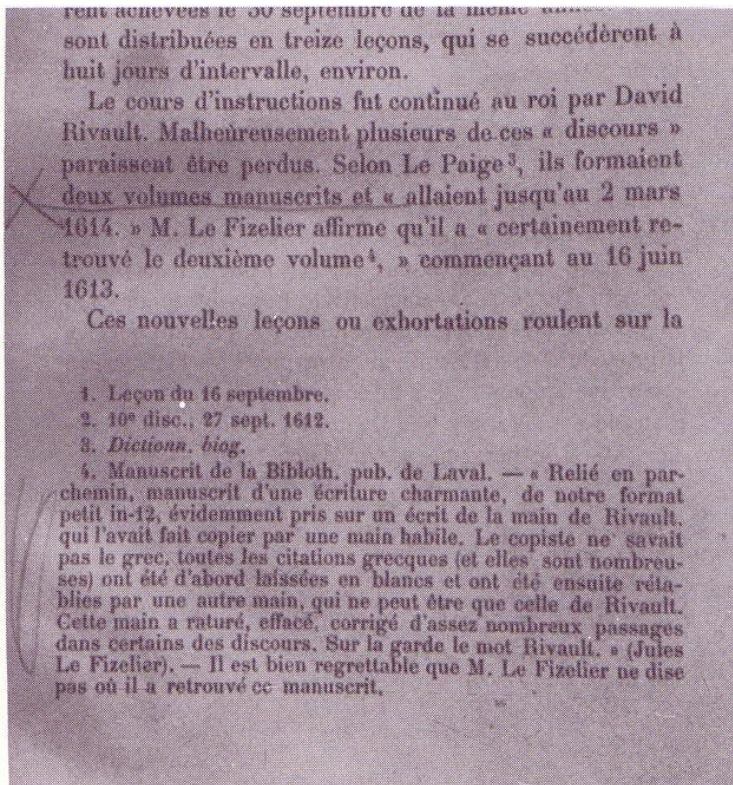
- 8 and 9-

Page
taken from

“Tuileur Ecossais”

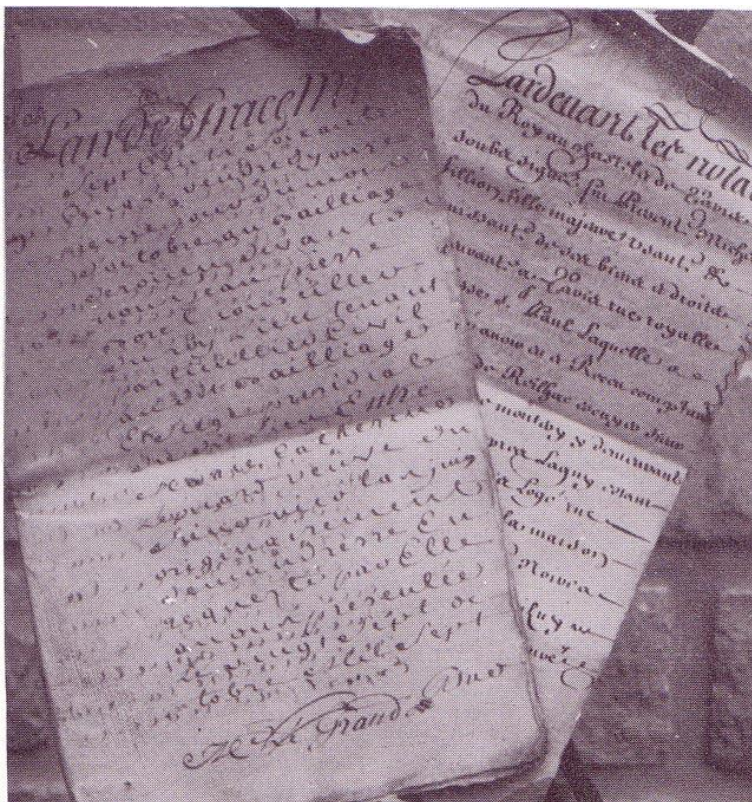
kept at the time

in our archives
at
Saint-Cyr-sur Mer
(France)



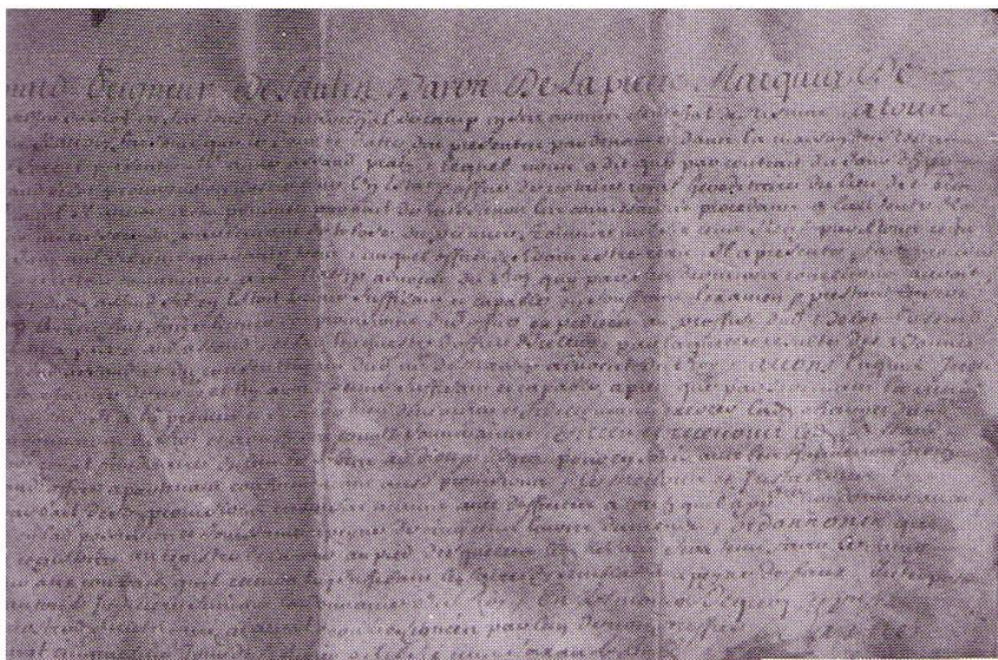
-12-

**Copy of
page 118 of the
book by
Father Anis:
David Rivault
Fleurance,
proving that the second
volume began
June 16, 1613
and ended
on March 2, 1614
(previous photographs).**



-13-

**Two documents
relating
to dealings
made by
OSFAR + C
dating
from 1669
and 1764.**



-14-

**Parchment concerning our thirty-ninth Emperor,
Baron de la Pierre (1665-1687)**



- 15 -

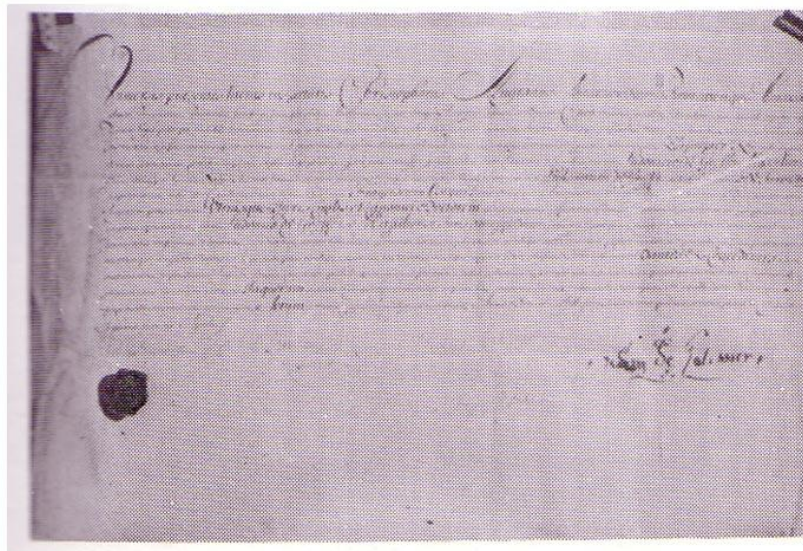
**The key belonged
to an archivist
of our Order.**

- 16 -



**Freemason
diploma
on which
the thirty-eighth
Imperator
Vincent Depaul
is seen.**

- 17 -



**Parchment having belonged to the thirty-seventh
Imperator Christophorus Angranus**



18

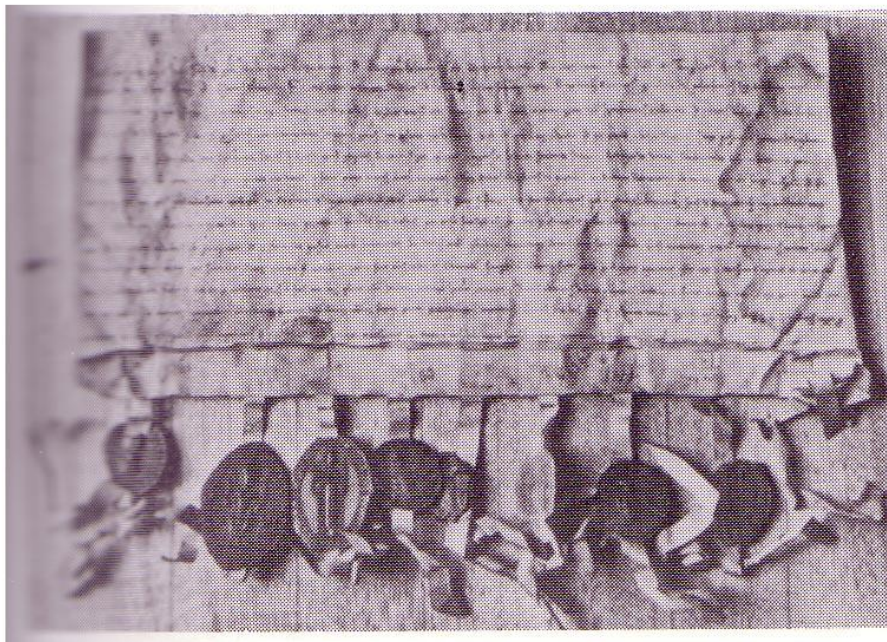
**Seal of the Rector
of the Brothers Hospitallers
of Pont-Saint-Espirit,
fourteenth century.**

**It is on our
Latin Rule of 1317
OSFAR + C**



19

**Currency
half pound
of
Toulouse
(France)**



**Reproduction of the lettre from the bishops
written in the Holy Land to Philippe Auguste**



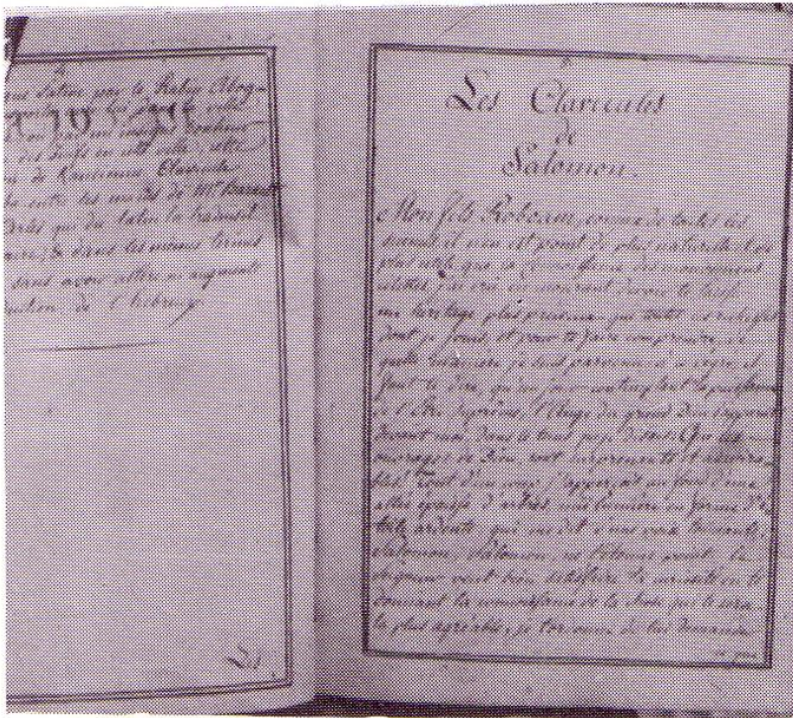
Front seal

of Pope

John XXII

of

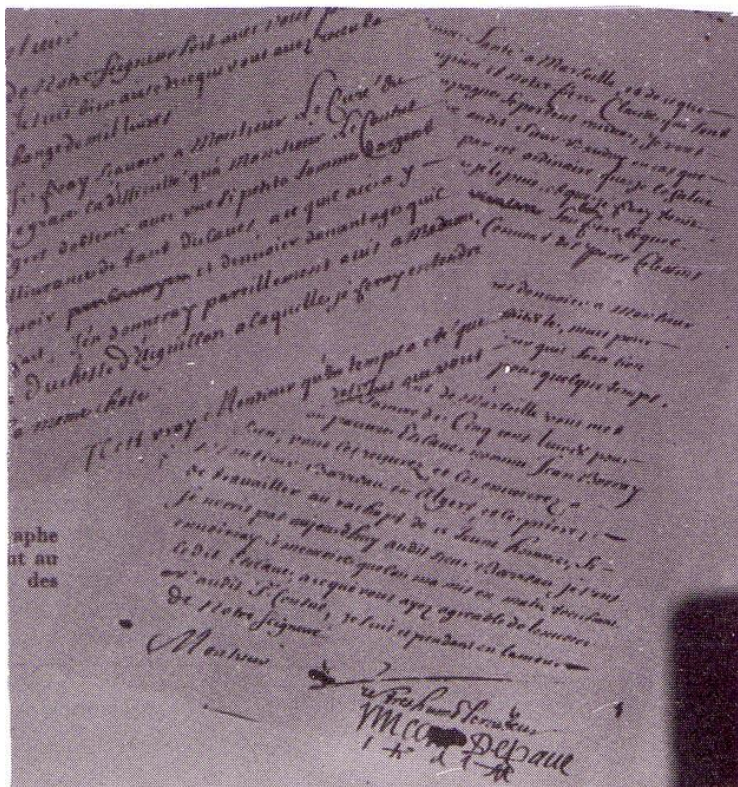
Avignon



**First copy
of the
Key of Solomon
(manuscript
in colour)
given to the
Imperator
of OSFAR + C
by the Elector
of Mayance
(France)**

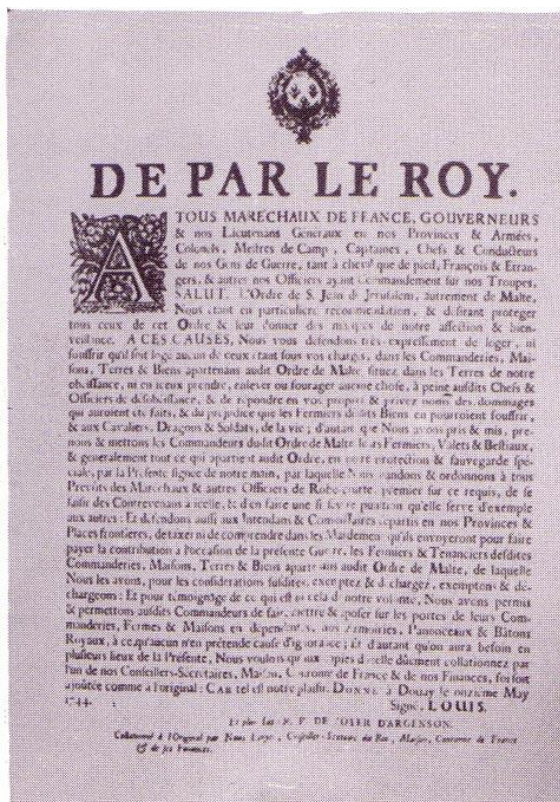


**At the beginning
of the foundation
of the Order,
the cross and rose
were separated.
It is
Sister Marie de Lubac
who put the
rose in the
centre of the cross.**



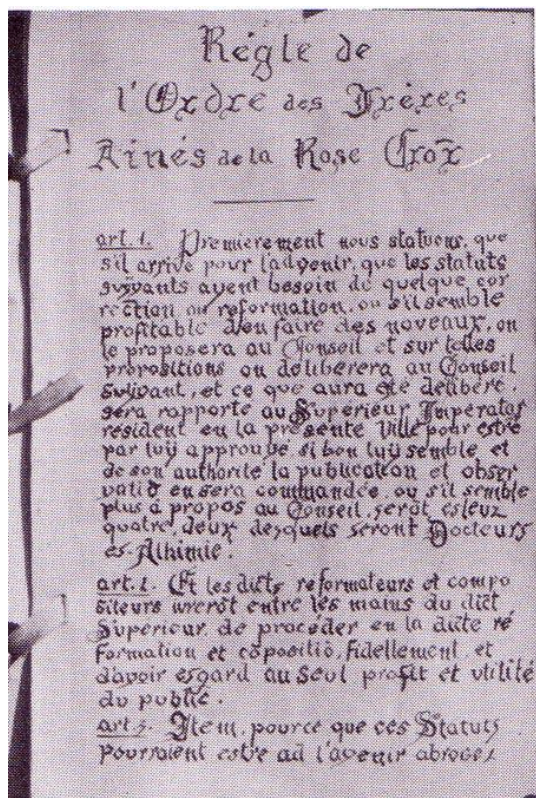
-24-

Letters from Vincent Depaul thirty-fifth Imperator



- 25 -

Manifesto to the marshals, governors and masters of camp for the Order of Malta in 1744 by the king of France.

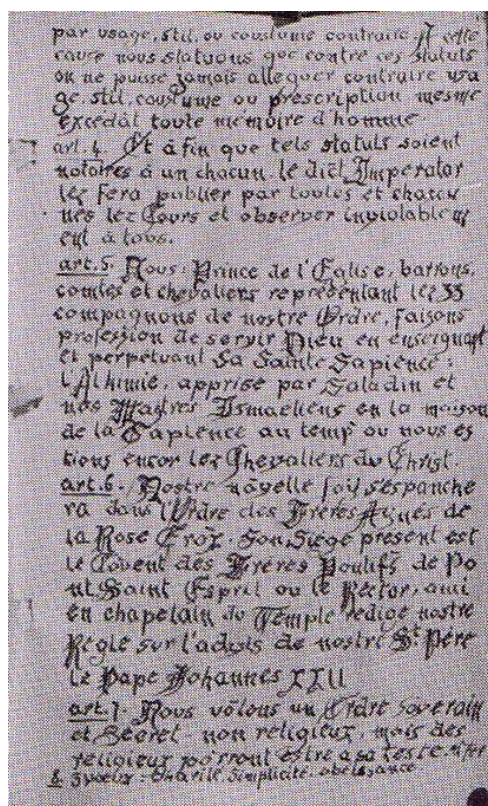


- 26 -

**The Rules
of the
Sovereign
Order
of the
Elder Brethren
Rose + Cross
1317**

(French translation)

Articles 1 - 3



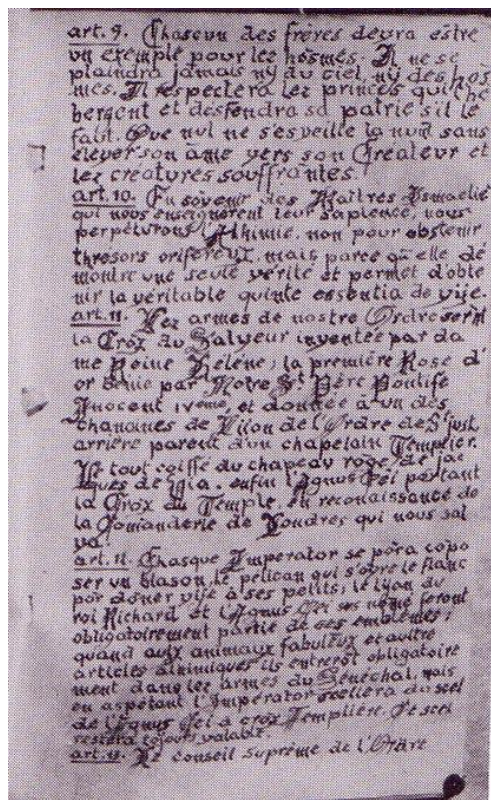
-27-

Articles 7 and 8

**We want a sovereign
and secret order,
not religious,
but religious people may
be headed.**

**We make three bows:
Charity, Simplicity,
and Obedience.**

Articles 4 to 8

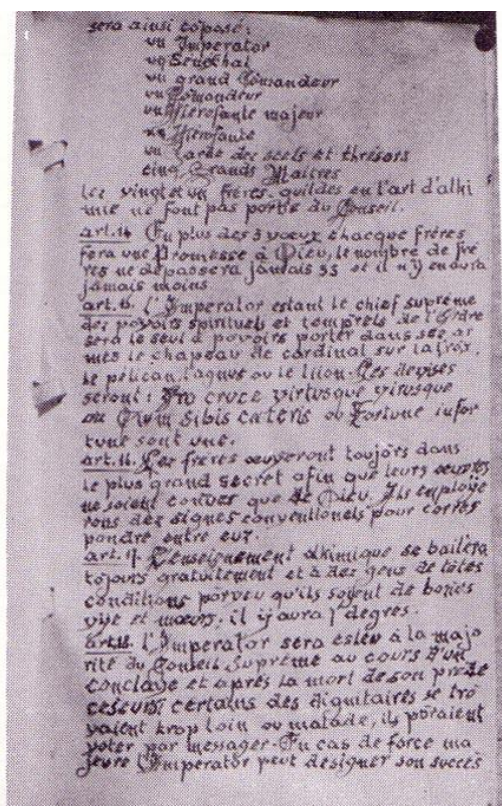


-28-

Article 10

In remembrance of the Ismail's
Masters having taught us their
Science, we perpetuate the
Alchemy not to obtain gold treasures,
since it demonstrates the unique
Truth and provides the true
Quintessence of Life.

Articles 9 to 13

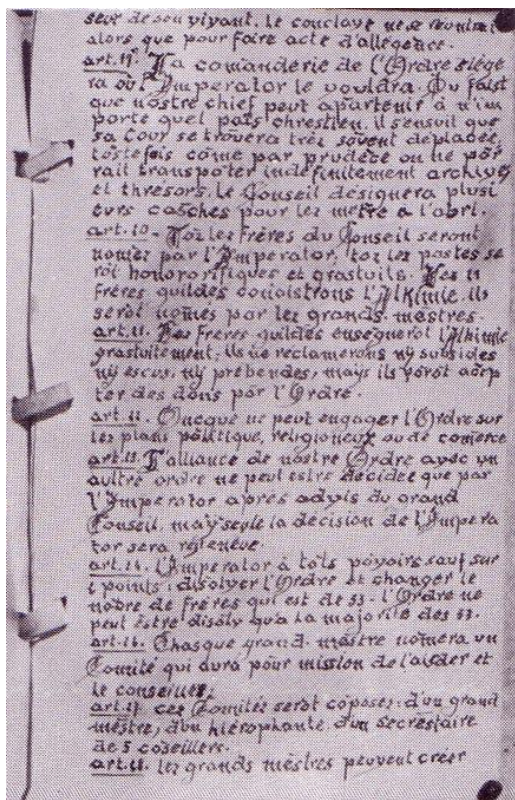


-29-

Article 16

The Brothers will always
work in secrecy so that
their works are known
only to God. They will
use conventional symbols
to correspond between them.

Articles 13 to 18



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Article 20

All the Brethren

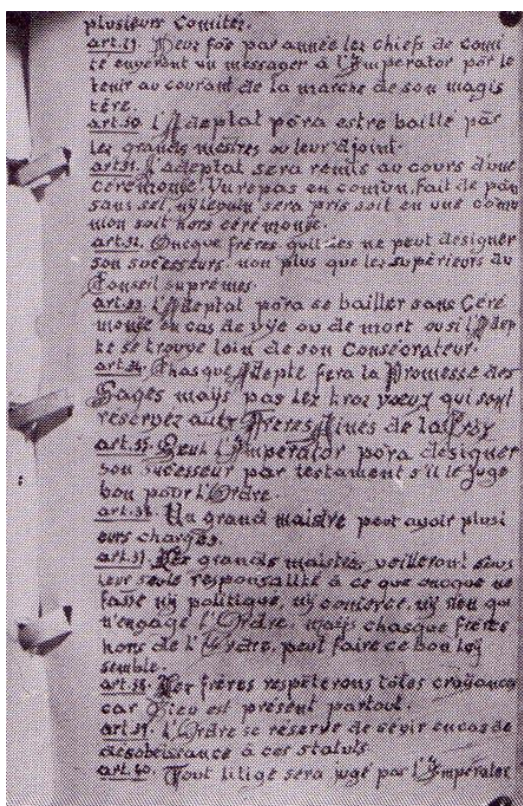
of the Council will be appointed
by the Imperator:

all positions are honorary and free.

The twenty-one Brethren Guides
will understand Alchemy.

They will be appointed by
the Grand Masters.

Articles 19 to 28

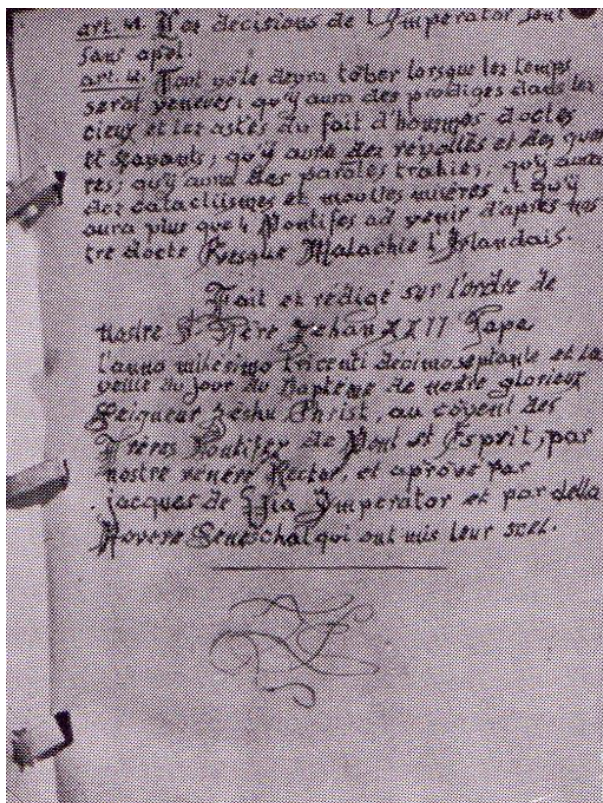


-31-

Article 34

Each adept will pronounce
the promise of the Sages,
but not the three vows,
reserved only for the
Elder Brethren
of the Rose + Cross.

Articles 29 to 40



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Article 42 (b)

Done and written on the instruct
of Our Holy Father Pope Jehan XXII,
the year one thousand three hundred and
seventeen, the eve before the day of the
baptism of our Glorious Lord Jesus Christ
at the Friary of the Brethren Pontiffs of
Pont-St-Espirit, by our venerable Rector
and approved by Jacques de Via Imperator
and by Della Revere Seneschal, who put
their seals.

Articles 41 to 42

The Rules of the Sovereign Order of the Elder Brethren Rose ✠ Cross

Article 1

First of all, we state that if it happens in the future, the following statutes should be in need of some correction or reform, or if it seems profitable to make new ones, we will propose the matter to the Council and deliberate on these proposals following advice, and what has been deliberated to be reported to the Superior Imperator resident of this city to be approved by him if he sees it worth for publication with the recommended observations, and again that of the Council through elected ones, as to four or two, all Doctors in Alchemp.

Article 2

And, the so-called reformers and composers will swear between the hands of the said Superior to proceed in the stated composition of reformation in utter faithfulness with the aim the sole benefit and use of the public.

Article 3

Item, that these laws could be reboked for future use, in form, or contrary custom, for this reason we hold that against these laws one can never argue different usage, in form, custom or prescription even if it excess any human memory.

Article 4

And, at the end such statutes will be made known to everyone; the said Imperator will make them published in each and every Court, to be inviolably observed by all.

Article 5

We, Prince of the Church, baron, counts and knights representing the thirty-three companions of our Order, do profess to serve God by teaching and perpetuating the Holy Wisdom: Alchemy learned by Saladin and our Masters Ismailia's in the House of Wisdom at the time when we were still the Knights of Christ.

Article 6

Our new faith will spread throughout the Order of the Elder Brethren of the Rose & Cross. Its present headquarter is now at the friary of the Brethren Pontiffs of Pont-Saint-Esprit where the rector former chaplain of the Temple prepares our Rules of the Order as decided by our Holy Father Pope John XXII.

Articles 7 and 8

We want a sovereign and secret order, not religious, but religious people may be headed. We make three vows: Charity, Simplicity, and Obedience.

Article 9

Each of the brothers will be an example to all humans. He will never complain about heaven, nor of the humans. He will respect the Princes who are accommodating him and defend their homeland if necessary. That no one wakes up at night without raising his soul to his Creator and the suffering creatures.

Article 10

In remembrance of the Ismail's Masters having taught us their Science, we perpetuate the Alchemy not to obtain gold treasures, since it demonstrates the unique Truth and provides the true Quintessence of Life.

Article 11

The Arms of our Order will be the Cross of the Saviour invented by Lady Queen Helene; the first Golden Rose blessed by our Holy Father Pope Innocent IV and given to one of the canons of Lyons of the Order of Saint Just, parent of a Templar chaplain, all wearing the red hat of Jacques de Via; finally, the Agnus Dei wearing the Cross of the Temple in recognition of the Commandery of London who saved us.

Article 12

Each Imperator can create a shield: the Pelican that opens the flank to give life to her young; the lion of King Richard and the Agnus Dei named above will be a mandatory part of these emblems. As to the fabulous animals and other alchemical items, they must come in the Seneschal's Arms, but in the meantime the Imperator will seal the seal of the Agnus Dei with the Templar Cross. This seal will always remain valid.

Articles 13

The Supreme Council of the Order will be composed as such:

A Imperator

A Seneschal

A Grand Commander

A Commander

A Major Hierophant

A Hierophant

A custodian of the "seals and treasures;"

Five Grand Masters

The twenty-one Brother Guides in the art of Alchemy, are not part of the Supreme Council.

Article 14

In addition to the three vows, each brother will make a promise to God. The number of Brothers will never exceed thirty-three and there will never be less.

Article 15

The Imperator is the supreme head of the Order's spiritual and temporal powers, and he will be the only one able to wear in his Arms the cardinal's hat above the cross; the pelican or the Agnus Dei or the Lion. The slogan will be "Pro cruce virtusque, virusque" or "Dium Sibi Cateris " or "Fortune and misfortune are one."

Article 16

The Brothers will always work in secrecy so that their works are known only to God. They will use conventional symbols to correspond between them.

Article 17

Alchemical Teaching will be given free to people of all walks of life provided they are honourable and of good moral. There will be seven degrees.

Article 18

The Imperator will be elected by a majority of the Supreme Council during a Conclave and after the death of his predecessor. If some of the dignitaries were too far away or sick, they could vote by messenger. In case of major force the Imperator may designate his successor during his lifetime. The Conclave would then meet to make an act of commitment.

Article 19

The Commandery of the Order will be held appointed by the Imperator. As our Head may belong to any Christian country, it follows that the Court will find itself very often in a difficult position. However, as a precaution we cannot carry indefinitely archives and treasures, the board will appoint several hiding places to shelter them.

Article 20

All the Brethren of the Council will be appointed by the Emperor: all positions are honorary and free. The twenty-one Brethren Guides will understand Alchemy. They will be appointed by the Grand Masters.

Article 21

The Brethren Guides will teach alchemy free of charge. They will make no claim for subsidies, nor money or other charges, but they will accept donations for the Order.

Article 22

No one may enter the Order with political, religious or commercial objectives.

Article 23

Alliance with another order cannot be decided unless by the Emperor after consulting the Great Council, but only the decision of the Emperor will be retained.

Articles 24 to 25

The Emperor has all authority except on two points:

- 1) Dissolve the Order
- 2) Change the number of Brothers who is thirty-three.

The Order cannot be dissolved unless the majority of thirty-three.

Article 26

Each Grand Master will appoint a committee whose mission is to help and advise him.

Article 27

The Committees will consist of:

- A Grand Master
- A Hierophant (Prior)
- A Secretary

An Adviser

Article 28

The Grand Masters can create several committees.

Article 29

Twice a year the leaders of the Committee will send a message to the Imperator to keep him informed of the progress of its teaching..

Article 30

The Adeptship may be given by the Grand Masters or their deputies.

Article 31

The Adeptship will be conferred during a ceremony. A meal in common, made of bread without salt or leaven is to be taken together outside the ceremony.

Article 32

No Brother Guide can appoint his successor, not even the Superiors of the Supreme Council.

Article 33

The Adeptship may be given without ceremony in case of life or death, or if the Adept lives far from his consecrator.

Article 34

Each adept will pronounce the promise of the Sages, but not the three bows, reserved only for the Elder Brethren of the Rose & Cross.

Article 35

Only the Imperator will appoint his successor by will if he thinks the candidate is fit for the Order.

Article 36

A Grand Master may have multiple charges.

Article 37

The Grand Masters ensure under their sole responsibility that no one is neither political nor commercially engaged, in anything that binds the Order ... but each Brother (outside the Order) can do what he likes.

Article 38

The Brethren respect all faiths as God is present everywhere.

Article 39

The Order reserves the dismissal of a member in case of disobedience to its statutes.

Article 40

Any dispute will be judged by the Imperator.

Article 41

The decisions of the Imperator are final.

Article 42

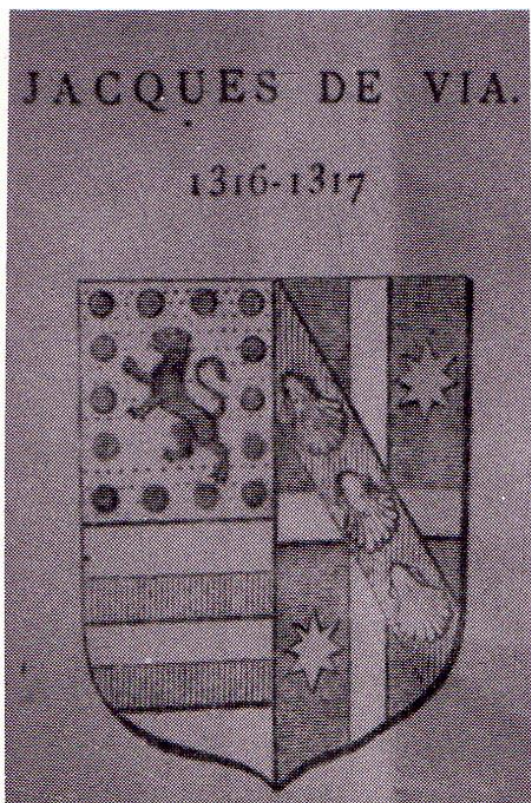
All array will fall when the times are come, when there will be wonders in the heavens and among the stars because of learned men and scholars, while there will be riots, as well as betrayed words; there will be many calamities and miseries; and, that there will be more than four pontiffs still to come¹ as to our learned Irish Bishop Malachi.

Done and written on the instruct of Our Holy Father Pope Jehan XXII, the year one thousand three hundred and seventeen, the eve before the day of the baptism of our Glorious Lord Jesus Christ at the Friary of the Brethren Pontiffs of Pont-St-

¹ Meaning, probably the end of the calamities and miseries foreseen after the fourth Pontiff or Pope.

Esprit, by our venerable Rector and approb'd by Jacques de Via Imperator and by Della Rebere Seneschal, who put their seals.





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Arms of the second
Imperator
OSJAR + C:
Jacques Via.
His stamp is on the
Original Rule.



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In the Office
of
Pierre Phoebus,
58th and last
Imperator

Secret Documents



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In the Office
of
Pierre Phoebus,
58th and last
Imperator

Secret Documents

Potasses du Commerce

*Toutes les plantes qui croissent dans les terres infertiles
de gr. les quantités de potasse.*

*Quantité variable: plantes herbacées en donne + que la graine
Varie aussi avec la nature du terrain
Varie avec l'état de la plante
mais dans arbres } par feuilles
 } par branches
 } par tronc*

	<i>Feuilles</i>	<i>Branches</i>	<i>Tronc</i>
<i>Fougues</i>	34,00	4,00	
<i>Vignes</i>	34,	5,50	
<i>Sauv.</i>	28	2,88	
<i>Orme</i>	29,50	3,70	
<i>Chêne</i>	13,50	1,50	
<i>Bois</i>	3,47	0,47	

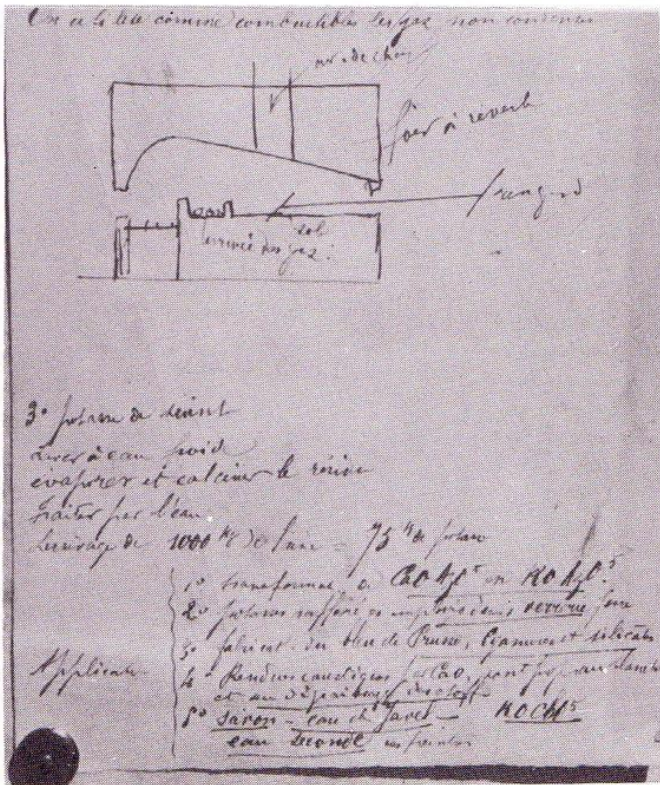
*Notes des analyses
des potasses
obtenues par
différents bois
à l'ap. des*

*Provision d'ap. pour la cuisson
dans les fours (chimiques) qui mangent de transports d'ap. au
au sein de la Russie.
L'ap. est apporté à l'usine pour les faire sécher.
L'ap. est dans les fours de l'usine de potasse
à l'usine et à l'usine de l'usine.*

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In the Office
of
Pierre Phoebus,
58th and last
Imperator

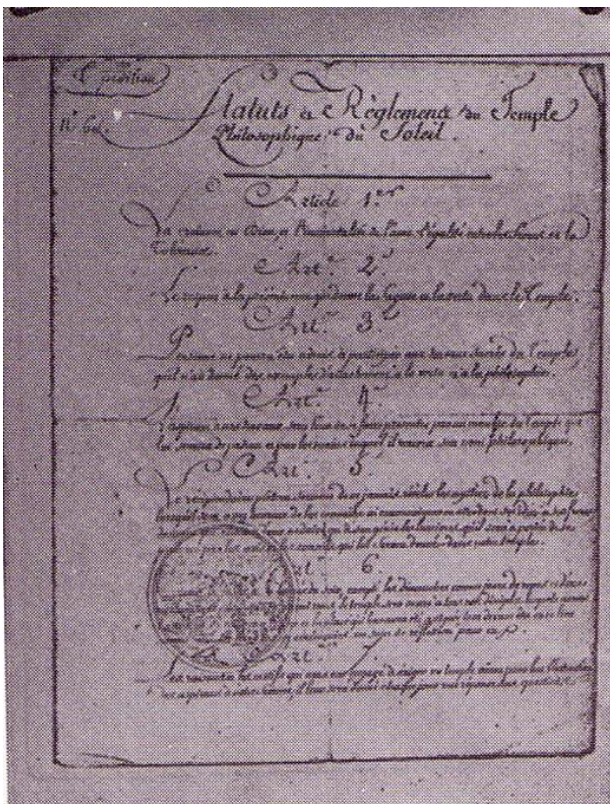
Notes indicating various
analyses of plants and the
production as a percentage
of the amount of potash
obtained by ash.



-39-

In the Office of Pierre Phoebus, 58th and last Imperator

Notes indicating various
analyses of plants and the
production as a percentage
of the amount of potash
obtained by ash.

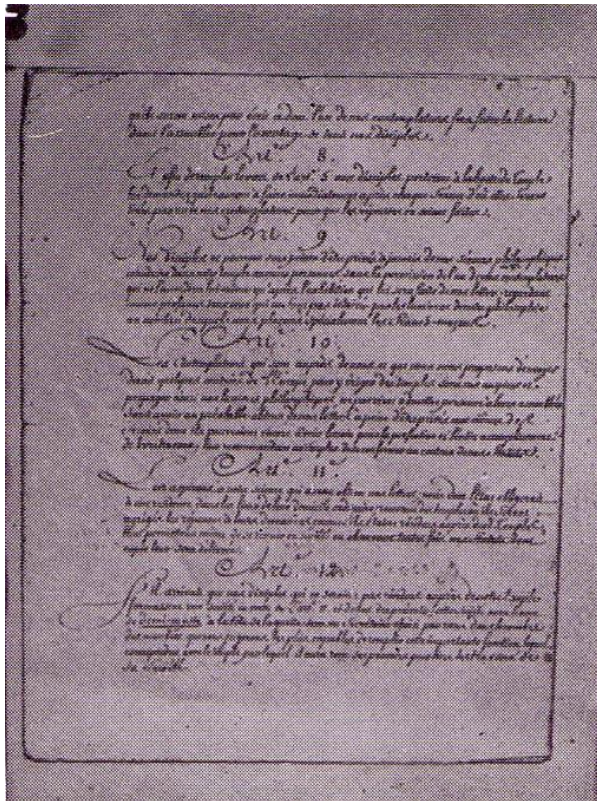


-1-

Rules and regulations of Philosophical Temple of the Sun (1770).

Article 15
refers to
Marie de Lubac,
our forty-second
Imperator.

-40-

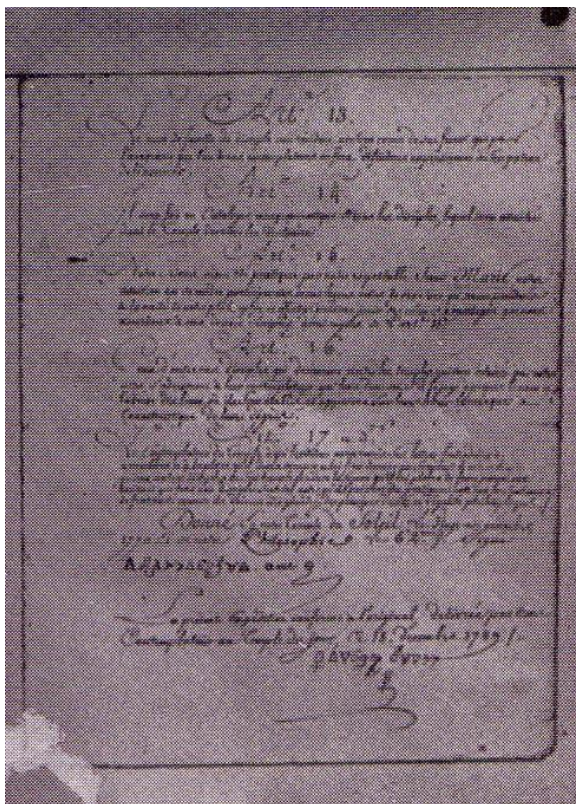


-2-

Rules and regulations of Philosophical Temple of the Sun (1770).

Article 15
refers to
Marie de Lubac,
our forty-second
Imperator.

- 41 -

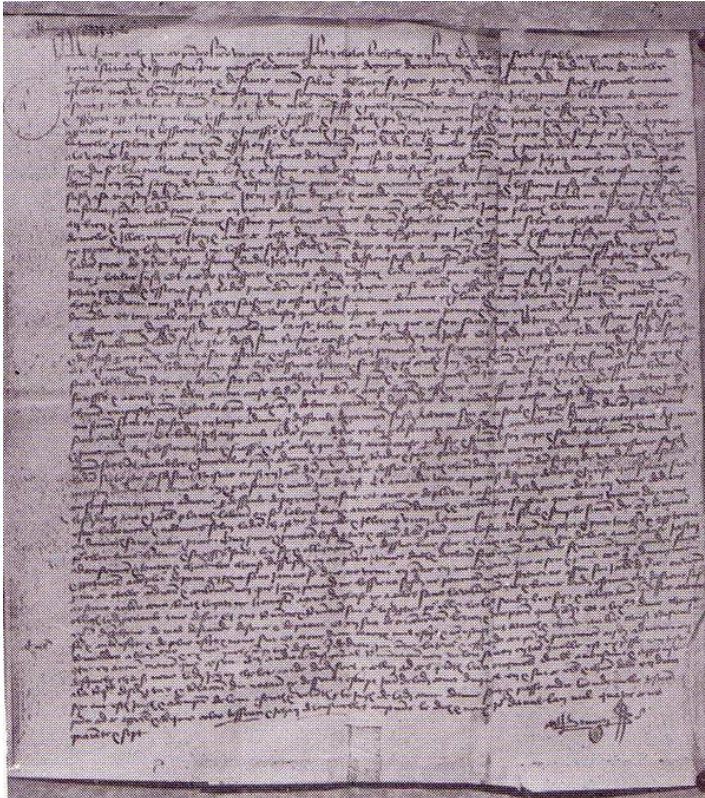


-3-

Rules and regulations of Philosophical Temple of the Sun (1770).

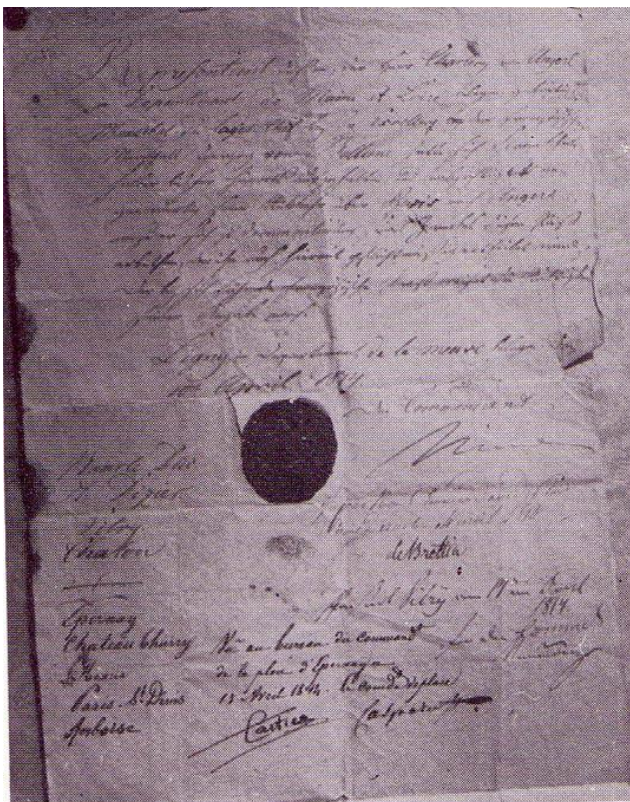
Article 15
refers to
Marie de Lubac,
our forty-second
Imperator.

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Parchment
dated 1447
exalting
the nobility
of
Jehan Cholet,
our fifteenth
Imperator



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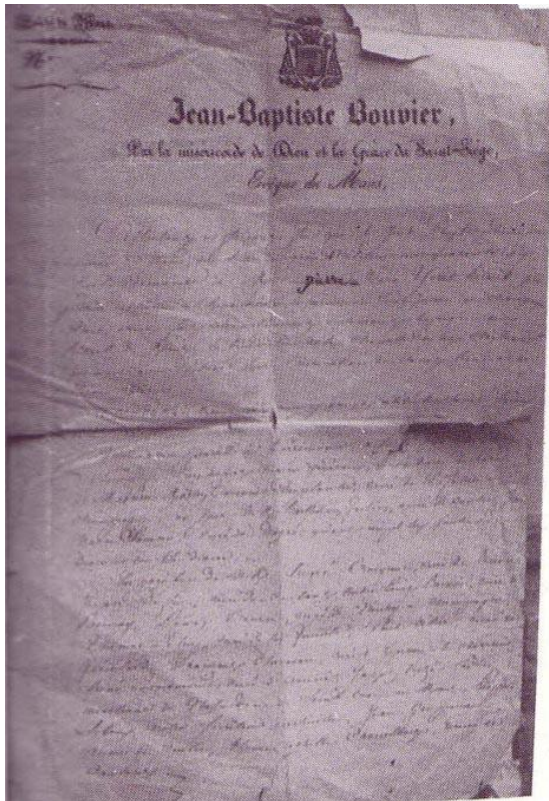
The archival
record
shows
that in 1814
we had
a brother
named Cartier
living in Amboise.
France

The Imperators OSJARC

1. Gaston de la Pierre Phoebus (1313)
2. Cardinal-Evêque d'Avignon J. de Via (1316-1317)
3. Guidon de Montanor
4. Henri de la Pierre Phoebus (1339-1348)
5. Helion de Villeneuve (cinq ans)
6. Yves Lancel de l'Isle du Val de Vegre
7. Grimaud de Bouvier (Duc) (1356-1367)
8. Gaëtan des Pins (1367-1372) Provençal petit-fils d'Odon des Pins et Grand Maître de l'Ordre de Jérusalem.
9. Raymond de Temple (1372-1380)
10. Thibaut de Montfort (1380-1383)
11. Grand Maître de Rhodes, J-Ferdinand de Heredia (Aragonais) (1383-1396)
12. Ludovic des Pins (1396-1418)
13. Bergues (1418-1427)
14. Simon d'Arville (1427-1437)
15. Jehan Cholet (1437-1454)
16. Jehan de Lastic (1454-1461)
17. Gilles Rivault, sieur de Kerissac (1461-1479)
18. J-B Orsini (1479-1484)
19. Frère Hugues Verdola de Tolose (1484-1503)
20. Souchon (1503-1518)
21. Cardinal Philippe de Luxembourg (1518-1519)
22. Honoré de l'Isle, Seigneur du Val de Vegre (1519-1527)
23. Du Coin (1527-1550)
24. Rollans (Famille des Rivault) (1550-1565)
25. Jehan de Senectaire (1565-1576)
26. Philippe de la Pierre Phoebus (1576-1582)
27. De Paul (1582-1583)
28. Triscontin de Reard (1583-1598)
29. Jean de la Buissonnière de la Renaudière (1598-1602)
30. David Rivault (1602-1607)
31. Mgr Charles de Beaumanoir (1607-1613)
32. Prélat Jehan de Palissier d'Apt (1613-1623)
33. Robertus de Fluctibus (Robert Fludd) (1623-1630/7 ?)
34. Camus, Seigneur de Peypin ou de Puypin (1630-1637)

- 35.V.Depaul (1637-1647) As to comments received he may be Saint Vincent
DEPAUL.
36. Dave Gloxim (1647-1649)
- 37.Christophorus Angranus (1649-1653)
- 38.Return of the family Jehan Pelissier, Lord of Pierrefeu (1653-1687 ?)
- 39.Baron de la Pierre (1687-1687 ?)
- 40.Jacques Hermite, Seigneur de Maillane (1687-1697)
- 41.Comte de Roure (1697-1706)
- 42.Sœur Marie de Lubac (femme) (1706-1729)
- 43.Joseph-Jacob Maupeou (1721-1782)
- 44.André Pelissier, Seigneur de Chantereine (1732-1745)
- 45.Louis-Lantelme Chassalier (1745-1763)
- 46.M. Pourtal (1763-1772)
- 47.Gérard de la Pierre (1772-1800)
- 48.Jean Minvielle (1800-1811)
- 49.Vasconcellos (1811-1846)
- 50.Mgr. J-B Bouvier (1846-1849)
- 51.Lord Bulwer Lytton (1849-1965)
- 52.Abbé Louis Constant (Eliphas Levi) Prêtre (important Occultist world-
wide) (1865-1874)
53. William Wynn Westcott (1874-1892)
- 54.Sir Leigh Gardner (1892-1898)
- 55.Docteur Steiner (1898-1900)
- 56.A. Croweey (Irlandais) (1900-1916)
- 57.Jean-Jacques d'OSSA, Roman Catholic missionary bishop (1916-1968)
58. Pierre Phoebus (Roger Caro) (1969-1992) He is the last Emperor as at
his death, the High Council had not the traditional number of thirty-three
adepts, whereby another Emperor could not be elected. There was
according to the son Daniel of the Emperor, and "interim emperor"
without function. Philippus-Laurentius (Philippe De Coster) in his
function as "Knight Grand ✠ Cross of Merit FARC" (Chevalier Grand ✠
Croix du Mérite FARC) functions as "General Grand Master".

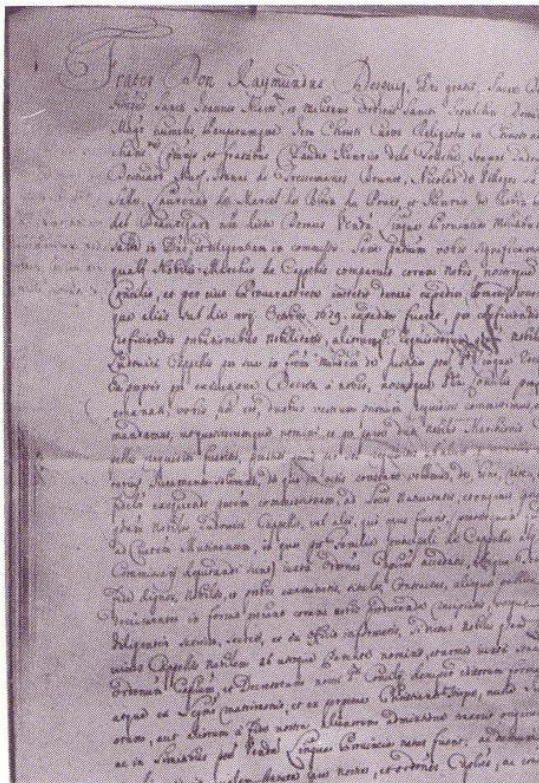
The list of Emperors closes with Pierre Phoebus, whereby any other person calling him or herself Emperor is an impostor, and should not be followed.



-47-

**Certificate of Baptism
of the
Chapel de la Renaudière in
1846
by Bishop J.-B. Boubieze,
Fiftieth Imperator.**

**Note that the prelate was a
great friend of family "Ribault",
one of which was the
thirtieth Imperator.**



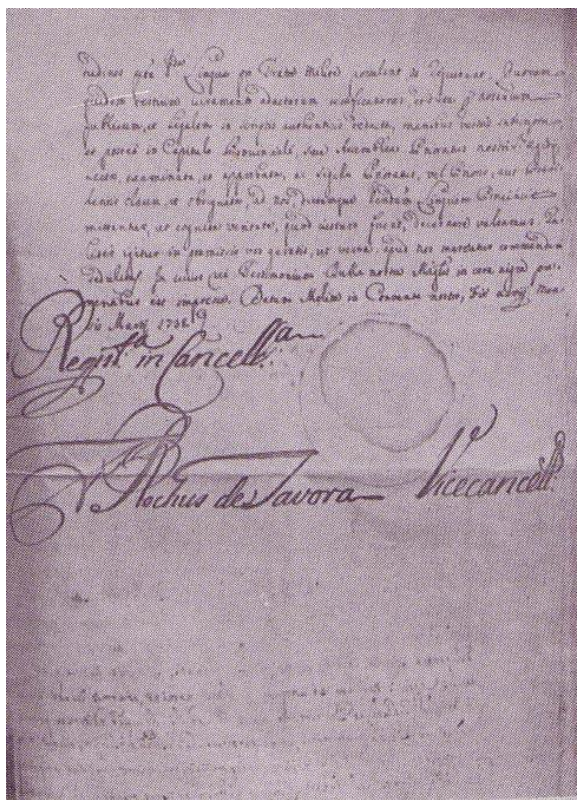
-48-

(First Part)

**Document concerning
Grand Master
Raymond Despuig**

in

1730



-49-
(Second Part)

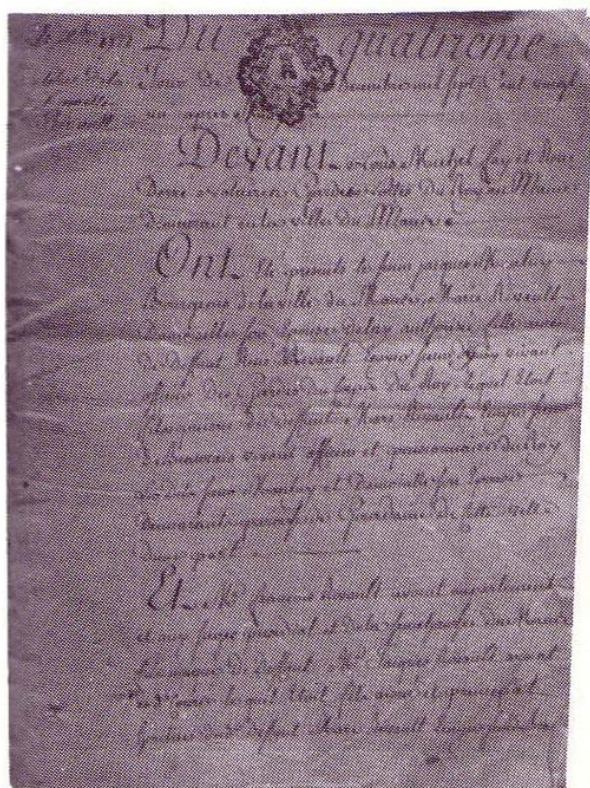
Document concerning

Grand Master

Raymond Despuig

in

1730



-50-

Document

Ribault

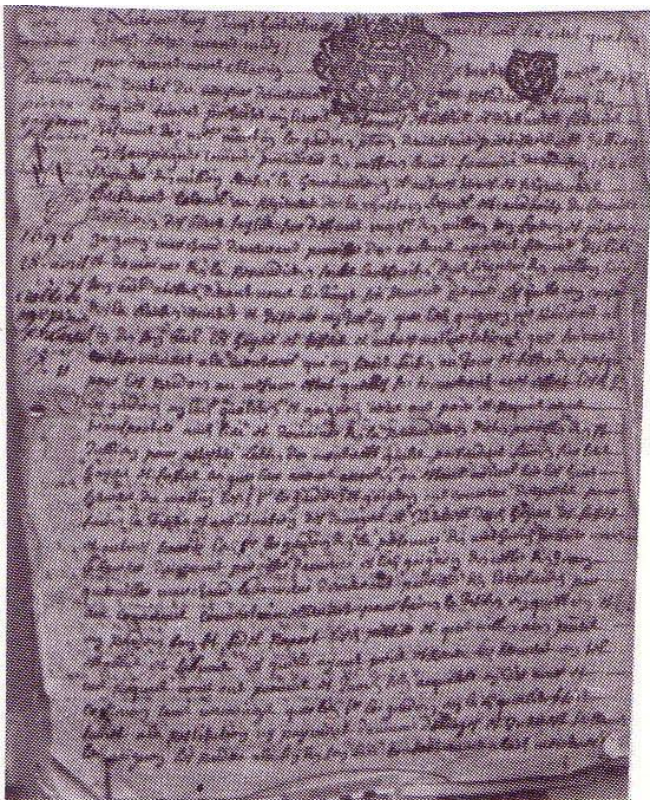
of

1721



Jewelry

Rose + Cross



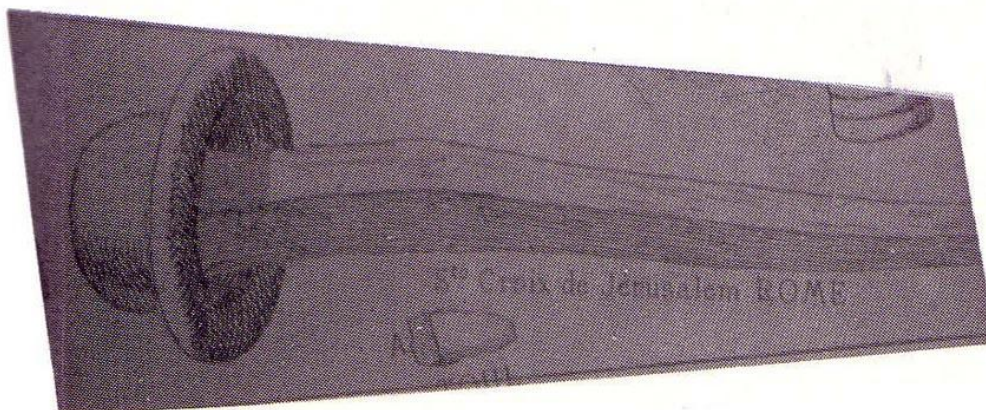
Document dated
1646
on
Renaudière castle,
residence of
several Emperors.



-53- Freemason stole, red on one side and black on the other.

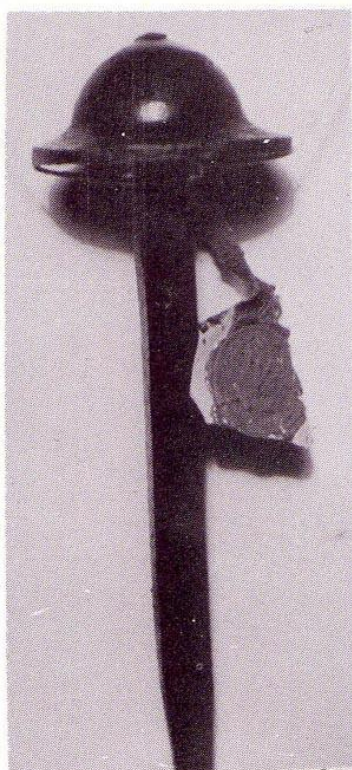


-54- Parchment of King Léon and d'Aragon



Relic of the Holy Nail held by OSFAR + C. Number 56 is a reproduction of the Holy Nail in the work of Ch Rohault Fleury: "Memory of the instruments of the Passion of Our Lord" (1770), Plate XVI. It is regrettable that a Brother thought a good idea to varnish it to preserve against rust. This relic bears the authentication of the seal of a cardinal.

- 56 -



Relic
of the Holy Nail kept by OSFAR + C.
Number 56 is a reproduction of the Holy Nail
in the work of Ch Rohault Fleury:
"Memory of the instruments
of the Passion of Our Lord" (1770),
Plate XVI.
It is regrettable that a Brother thought a
good idea to varnish it to preserve against rust.
This relic bears
the authentication of the seal of a cardinal.

- 57 -

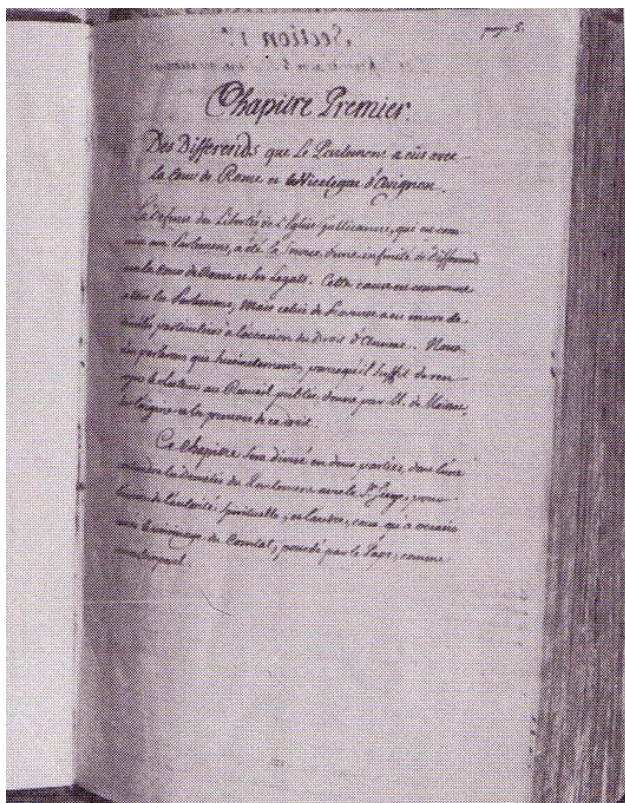


**Diploma
of
Pierre Phoebus,
the 58th and last
Imperator**



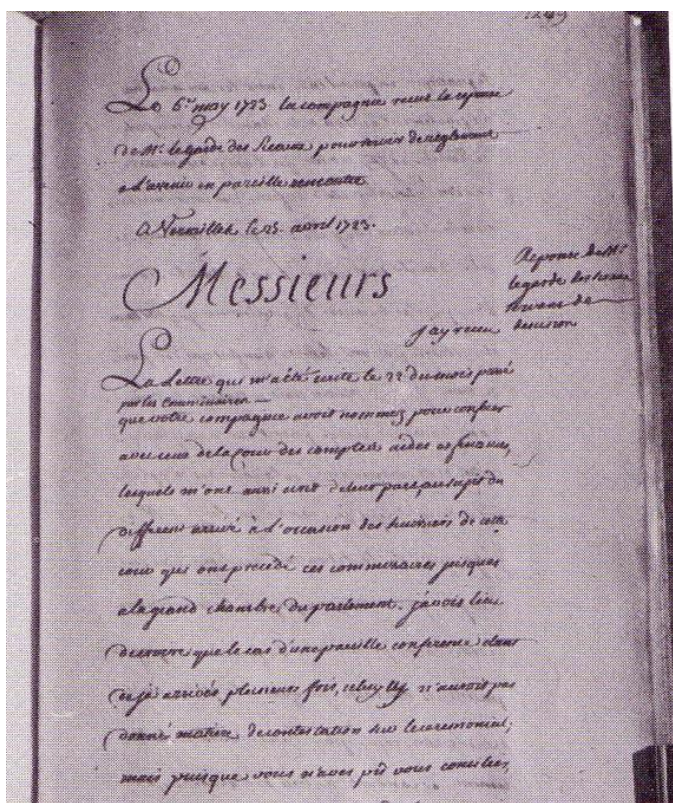
57

A diploma from the Right Reverend Jean d'Ossa to Pierre Phoebus (for better view)



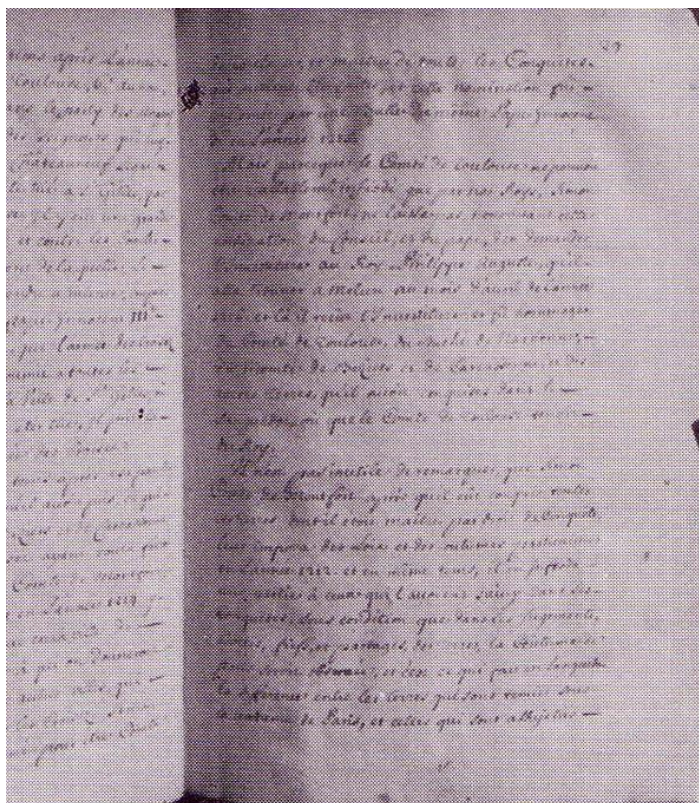
-58-

First and last chapter
of the folio manuscript
of 1211 pages, from 1503
to 1723, reporting on a wide
variety of actions on all levels
(political, military,
religious, etc.).



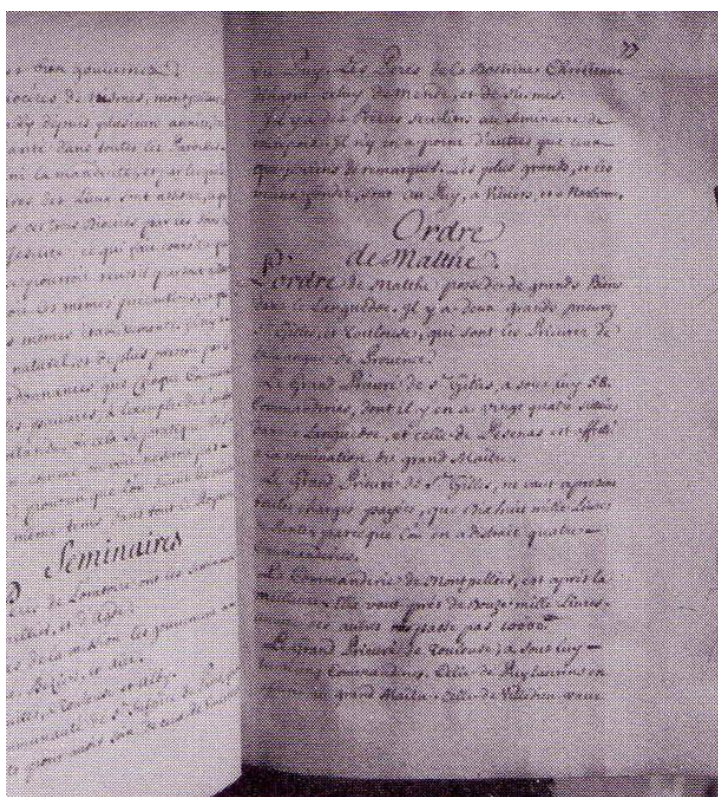
-59-

First and last chapter
of the folio manuscript
of 1211 pages,
from 1503 to 1723,
reporting on a wide
variety of actions
on all levels
(political, military,
religious, etc.).



-60-

Handwritten pages
of the book of
M. Basville (Adjunct of
the forty-first Imperator),
340 folios
describing the history
of Montfort,
the Order of Malta,
Hospitaller Brothers
of
Pont-Saint-Esprit, etc..
(1)



-61-

Handwritten pages
of the book of
M. Basville (Adjunct of
the forty-first Imperator),
340 folios
describing the history
of Montfort,
the Order of Malta,
Hospitaller Brothers
of
Pont-Saint-Esprit, etc..
(2)



64

Seal of
Robert le Pieux (996-1031)



65

Seal of
Henry 1st (1008-1060)



-66-

Seal of
Louis VI le Gros
(1080-1137)



-67-

Seal of
Louis VII
(1119-1180)



68

Seal of
Guy de Lusignan
(1129-1194)



69

Seal of
Gonthier Clabaut
Mayor of Abbeville
France



70

Seal of
Philippe Auguste
(1165-1223)



71

Seal of
Louis VIII
(1223-1226)



72

Seal of
Louis IX (Saint Louis)
(1215-1270)



73

Seal of
Marie de Brabant
(wife of previous)



74

Seal
of
Charles III
(le boîteux)



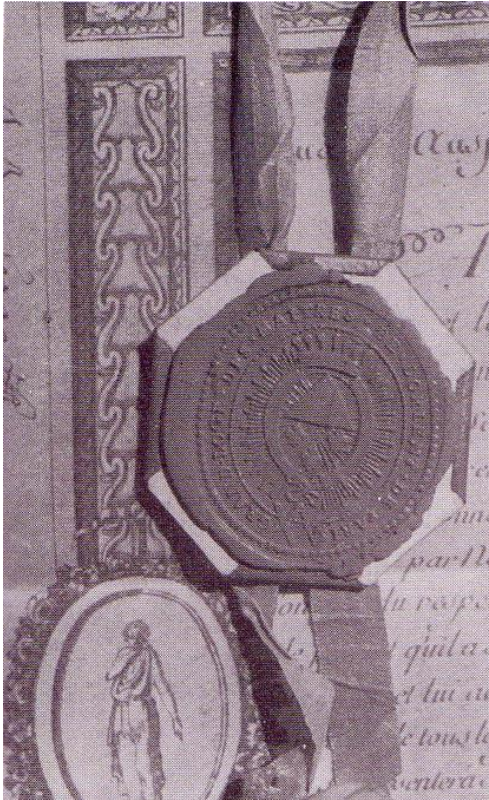
75

Seal of
Foulques de Villaret
(Died in 1327)



76

Seal of
Villier de
l'Isle Adam
Philippe
(1464-1534)



Seal
of the
Great Lodge
of the
Masters of the East
of Paris
(1173)



Seal
placed on a Freemason
degree dated 1837.
The diploma
in parchment 50 x 50 cm
has four stamps
and about thirty
signatures, while a good half has
the thirty-third degree
(see enlargement no. 154).



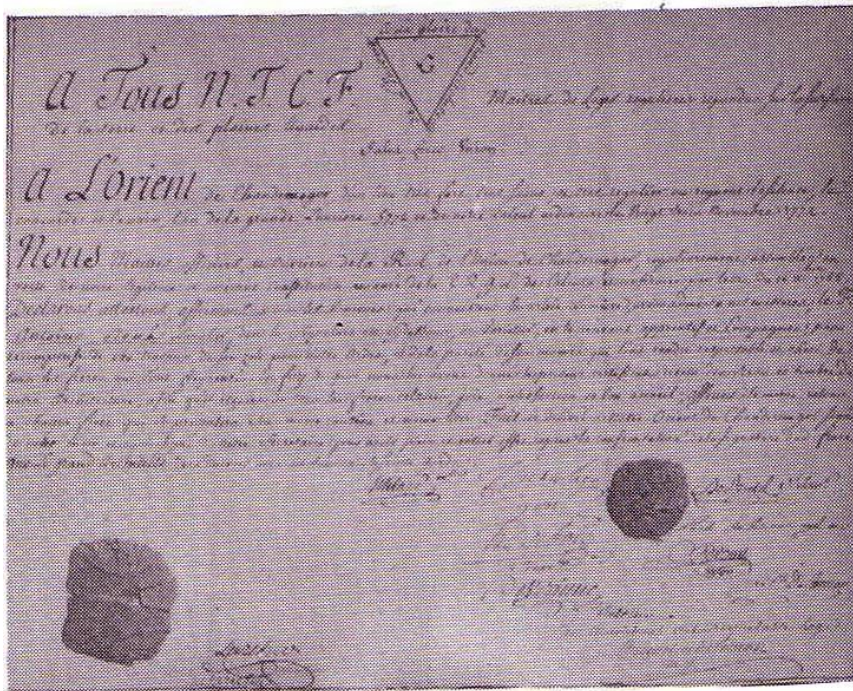
- 79 -

**Dry seals
of the
Knights
Rose + Cross,
done in
Nîmes (France).
This diploma
dates 1762
(see larger no.144).**



- 80 -

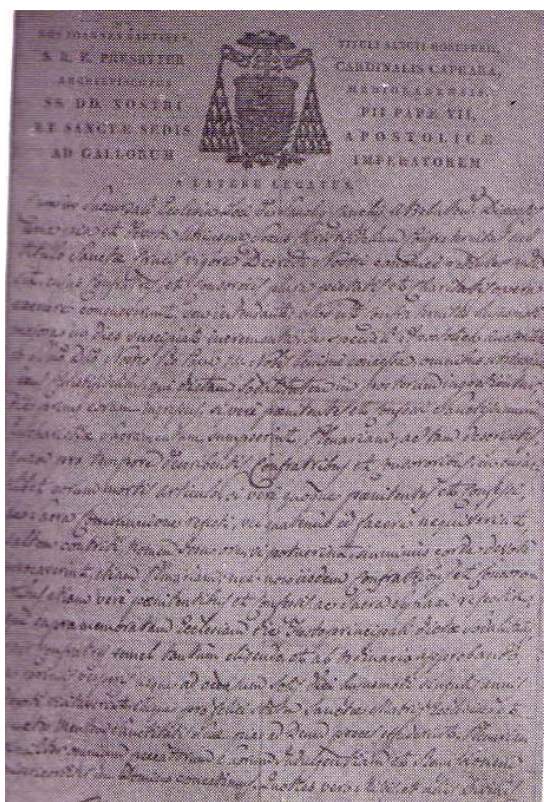
**Dry seal
of a
Grand Master
Diploma
in
1763**



Degree
from the
Lodge
Chandernagore.
A Masters Guide,
Antoine-René
Larchet
was received
(1772).



Seal
of the
Great Chambers
on the
Diploma
in 1837.



- 83 -

Letter
from an
Apostolic Nuncio
in 1826
about
a member
of the
O.S.F.A.R + C.



- 84 -

Seal
of the
Administration Chamber
on the
Diploma
in 1837



- 85 -

Seal
of the
Symbolic Chamber
on the
Diploma
of
1837



- 86 -

Seal
of the
Great Lodge
on the
document
of
1762

- 87 -



Coat of Arms
of
Gaston
de la Pierre Phoebus
First Imperator
(1313)

- 88 -



Coat of Arms
of
Henri
de la
Pierre Phoebus
(Fourth Imperator)
(1339-1348)



Coat of Arms
of
Grimaud
Lord of Boubier
(Duke)
Seventh Imperator
(1356-1367)



Coat of Arms
of
Gaston (Gaëtan) des Pins
Eighth Imperator
Grand Master
of the
Order of Jerusalem
(1367-1372)

- 91 -



Coat of Arms
of
Raymond
de Temple

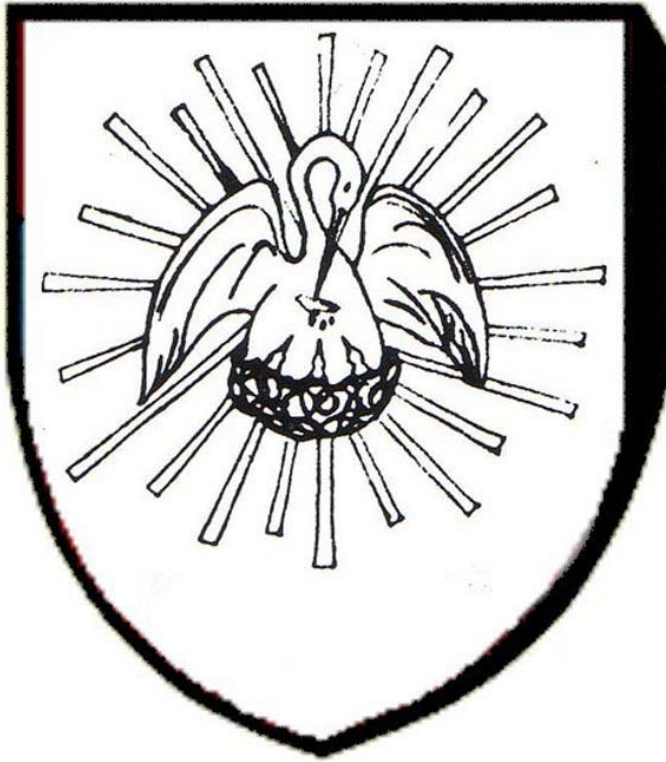
Ninth Imperator
(1372-1380)

- 92 -



Coat of Arms
of
Ludobicus
des Pins
Twelfth Imperator
(1396-1418)

- 93 -



Coat of Arms
of
Simon
d'Arville
Fourteenth Imperator
(1427-1437)

- 94 -



Coat of Arms
of
Brother Hugues
Verdala
of Toloze
Nineteenth Imperator
(1484-1503).



Coat of Arms
of the
Cardinal
Philippe of Luxembourg
Twenty-first Imperator
(1518-1519)



Coat of Arms
Honoré de l'Isle,
lord of Val Végre
Twenty-second Imperator
(1519-1527).



Coat of Arms
of
Du Coin
Twenty-third
Imperator
(1527-1550)



Coat of Arms
of
Philippe
de la Pierre Phoebus
Twenty-sixth Imperator
(1576-1582)



-99-

Coat of Arms
of
Prélat Jehan
de Pelissier d'Apt
Bishop
Thirty-second Imperator

(1613-1623)



- 100 -

Coat of Arms
Camus,
Lord of Peypin
or Puypin,
Thirty-fourth
Imperator

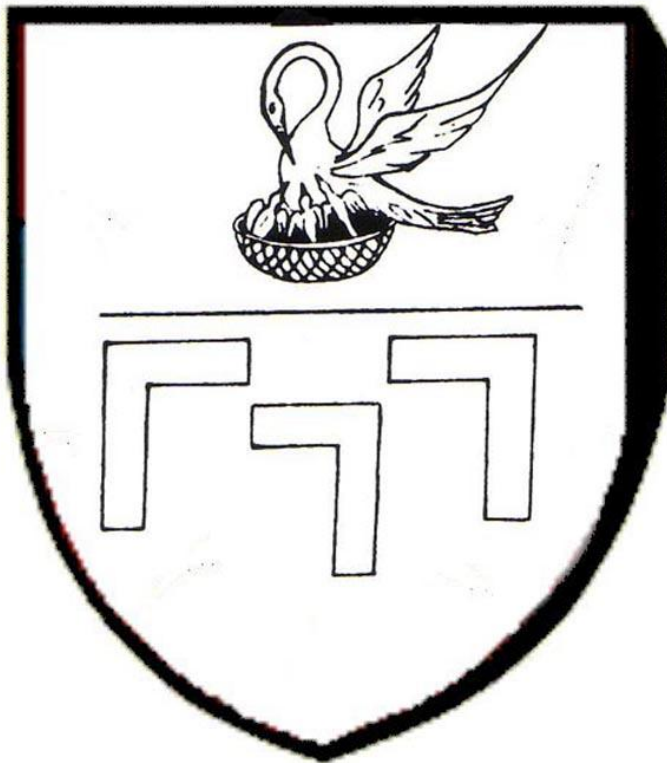
(1630-1637)

- 101 -



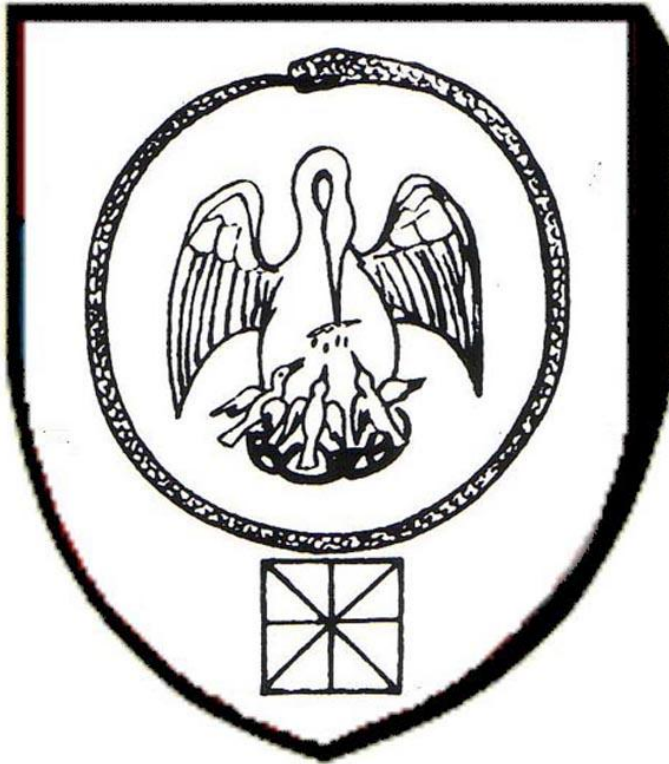
Coat of Arms
of
Dabe Gloxin
(Famous Physician)
Thirty-sixth
Imperator
(1647-1649).

- 102 -



Coat of Arms
of
Jehan Pelissier,
Lord of Pierrefeu
(predestined name).
Thirty-eighth
Imperator.
(1653-1687 ?)

- 103 -



Coat of Arms
of
Baron
de la Pierre
Thirty-ninth
Imperator
(1687-1687 ?)

- 104 -



Coat of Arms
of
Jacques Hermite
Seigneur de Maillane
Fortieth Imperator
(1687-1697)

- 105 -



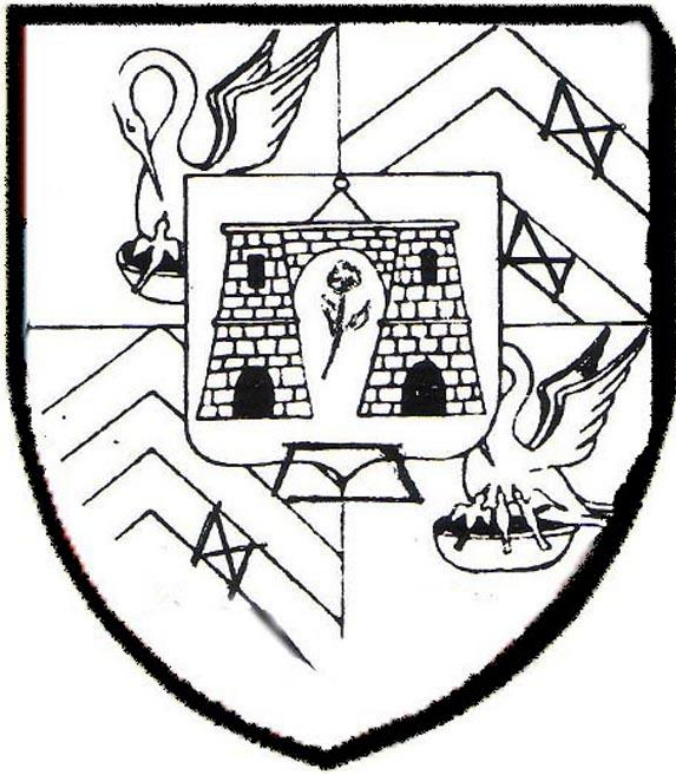
Coat of Arms
of
Sister Marie
de Lubac
Forty-second
Imperator
(1706-1729)

- 106 -



Coat of Arms
of
Joseph-Jacob
Maupeou
Forty-third
Imperator
(1721-1782)

-108-



Coat of Arms
of
De Portal
Forty-sixth
Imperator
(1763-1772)

-109-



Coat of Arms
of
Jean Minbielle
Forty-eighth
Imperator
(1800-1811)



-110-

Coat of Arms
of
Right Reverend
J.-B. Boubier
Bishop
Fiftieth
Imperator
(1846-1849)



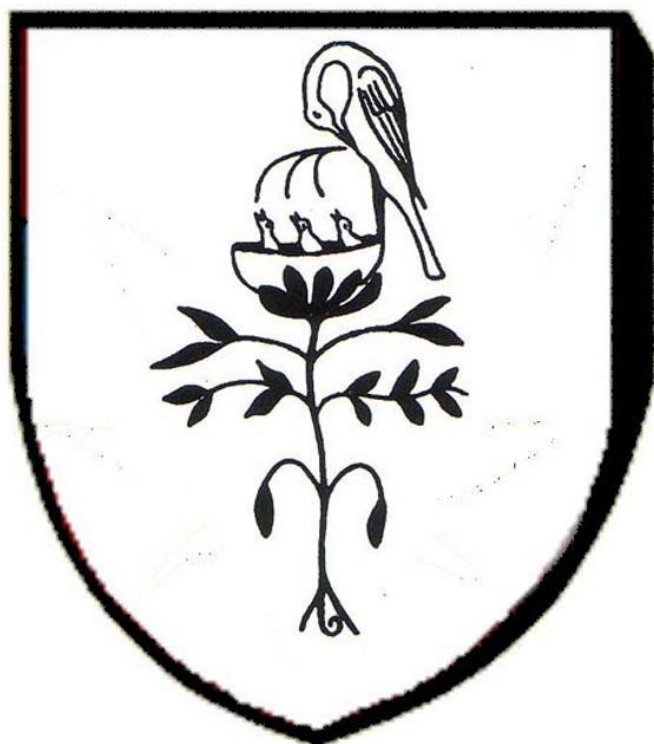
-111 -

Coat of Arms
of
Right Reverend Jean-Jacques
d'Ossa
Roman Catholic Missionary
Bishop
Fifty-seventh
Imperator
(1916-1968)



- 112 -

Coat of Arms
of Raoul
de
Montargis
Adjunct
of the
the 58th and last
Imperator
Pierre Phoebus

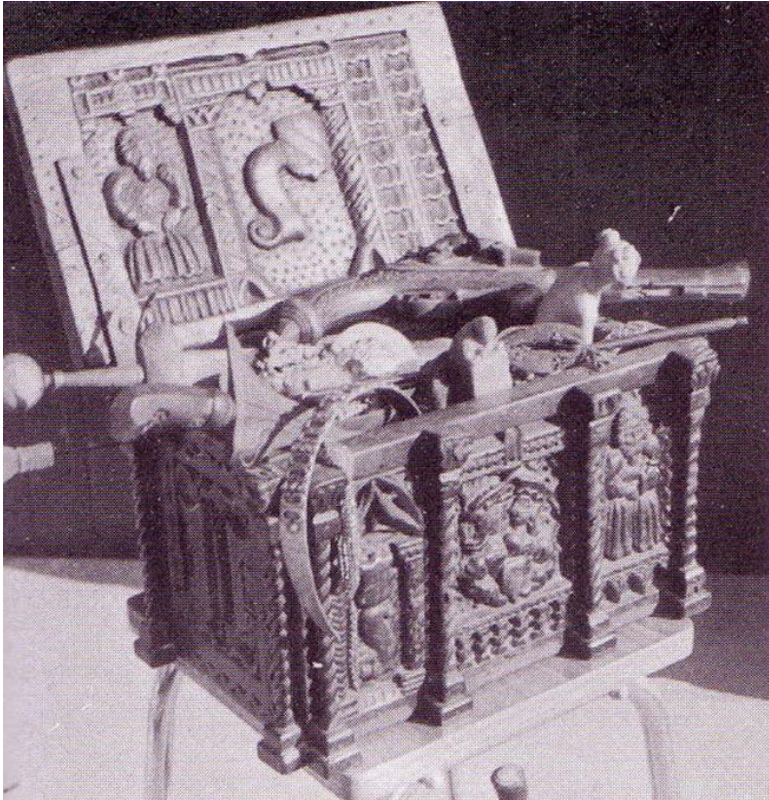


- 113 -

Coat of Arms
of Count
de
Saint-Germain,
Seneschal
of
Helion de Villeneuve
Fifth Imperator
for five years
from
1348/49
onwards

-114-

Carved wooden
chest
containing
a portion
of the treasures
of
OSFAR + C
(Gothic)

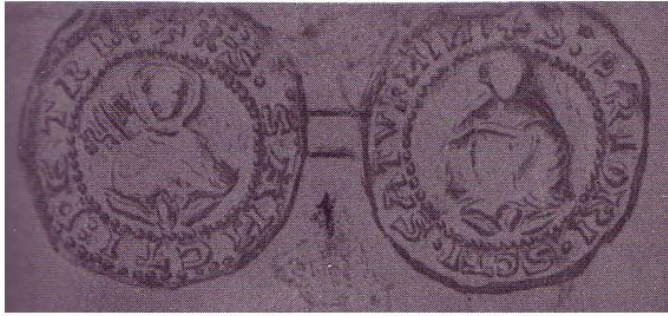


Gilded wood
reliquary
containing
Holy Earth
From
Israel brought
by a
OSFAR + C

115 - 116

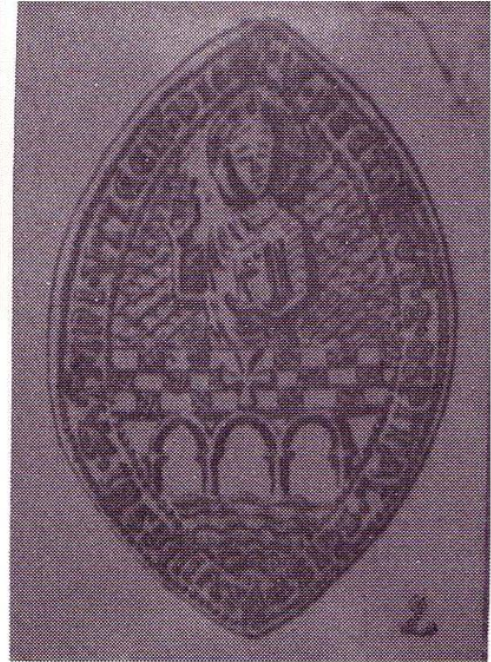


Detail of a battle-ax



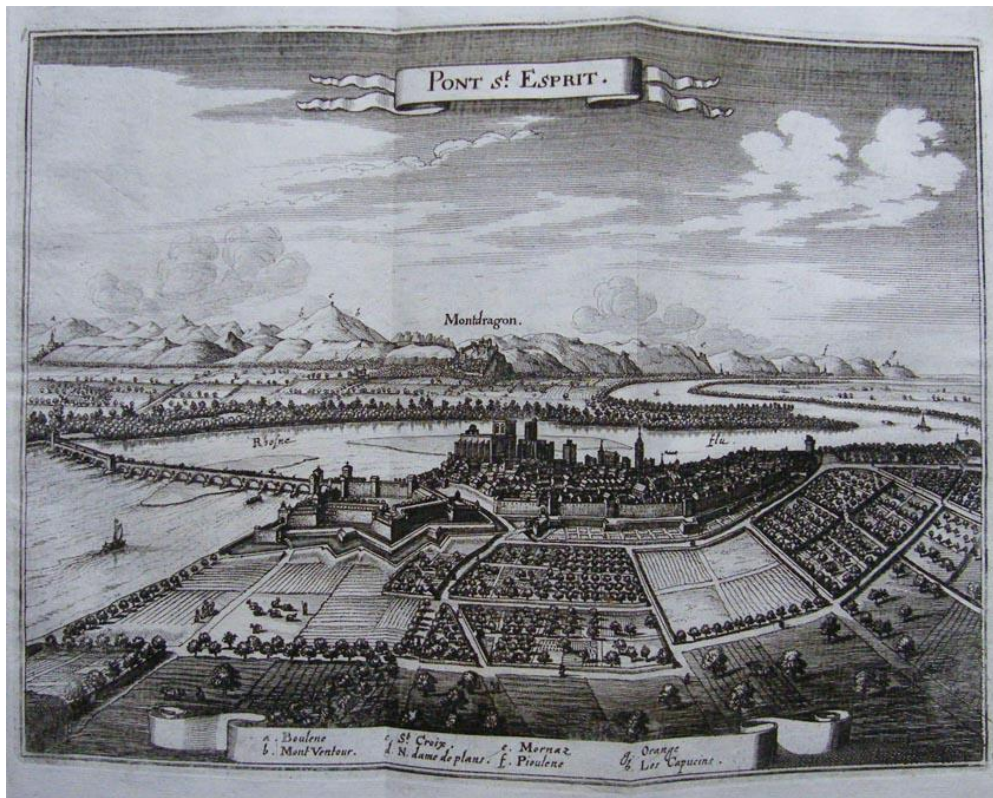
117-118

Photocopies sent by M. Vergonzanne and the Archives of the Gard (France) on the seal of the Rector of Pont-Saint-Esprit in the fourteenth century. Note the similarity with photo 18.

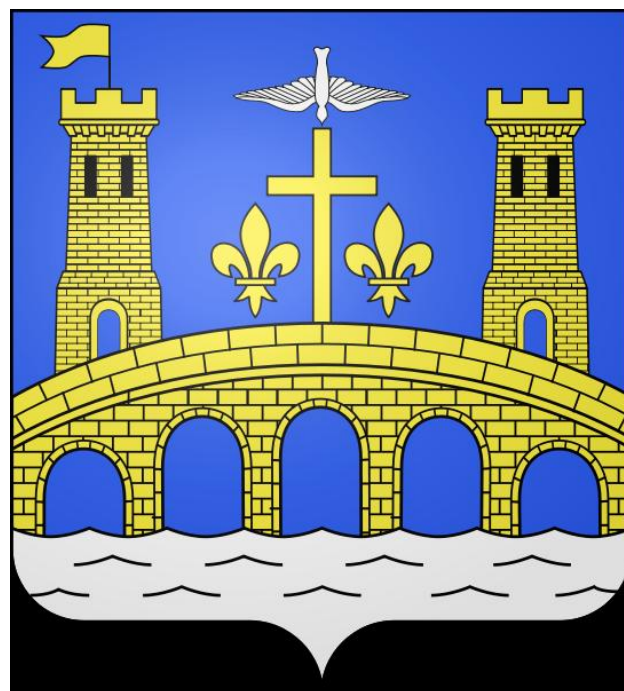


- 119 -

Other seals of Pont-Saint-Esprit (France) from different times.



Medieval
Pont-
Saint-
Esprit
(France)
-119/1-



Coat of Arms of Pont-Saint-Espirit (France)



Bronze matrix (details unknown)



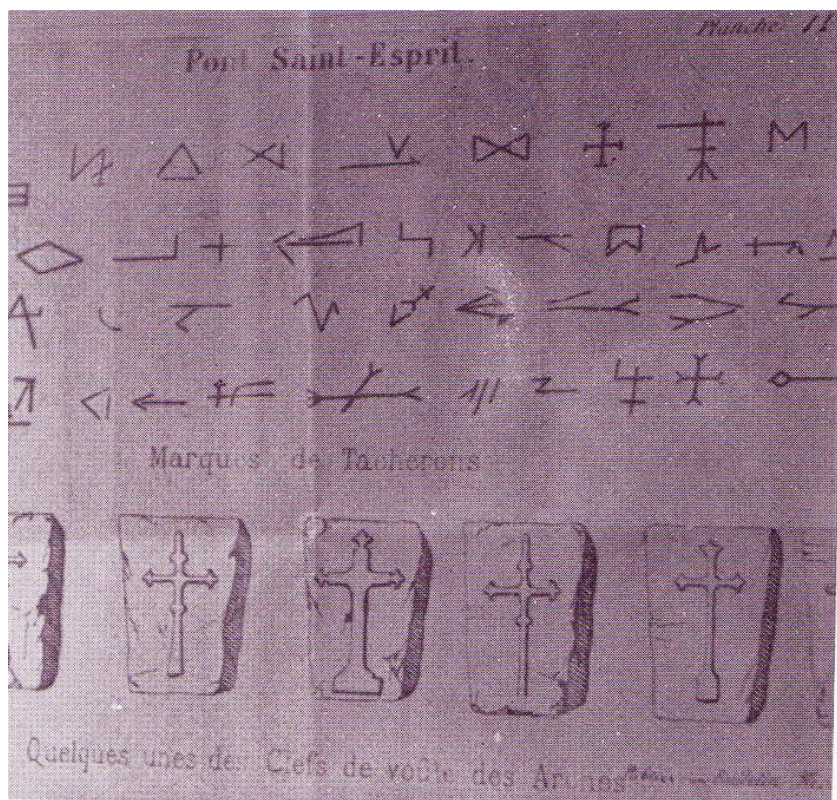
120/121

Stamp
House of
Grades
on
diplome
(1810).



- 122 -

Matrix
in
Silver

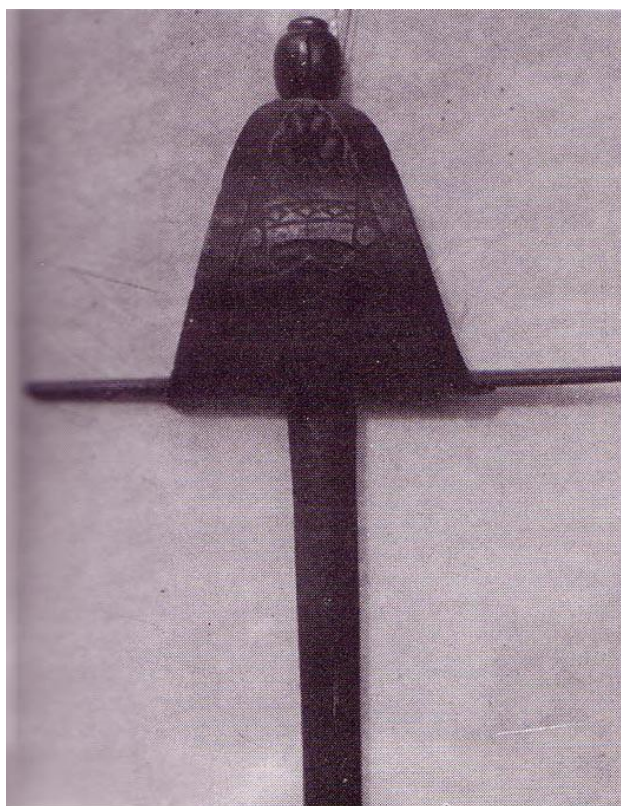


- 123 -

Marks and symbols
from
Pont-Saint-Esprit
(France).

Note the analogy
with existing
alphabets
of

R + C and Templars
(photo nos. 133 and 138
further on).



-124-

Guard of a sword
that belonged to one
of the gentlemen of
the Pope.

To be noted the
Tiara engraved
on the hilt.





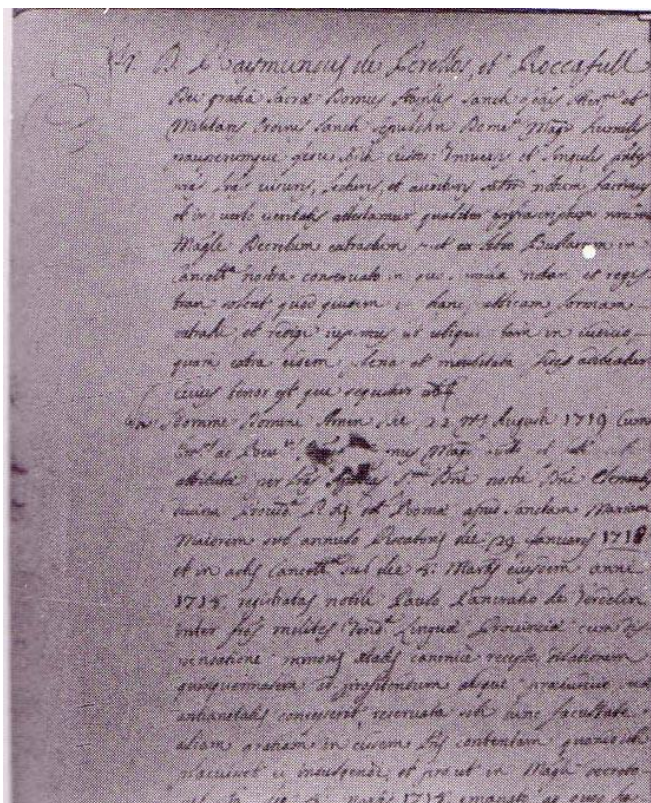
-125-

Weapons
that
belonged
to
O.S.F.A.R + C

Vendu au jour à M^r Caro
1 lot de matrices de
bronzes d'art et de Pat^r S^r Espit
La Roncière, ect.,
18/12/69 *[Signature]*

- 126 -

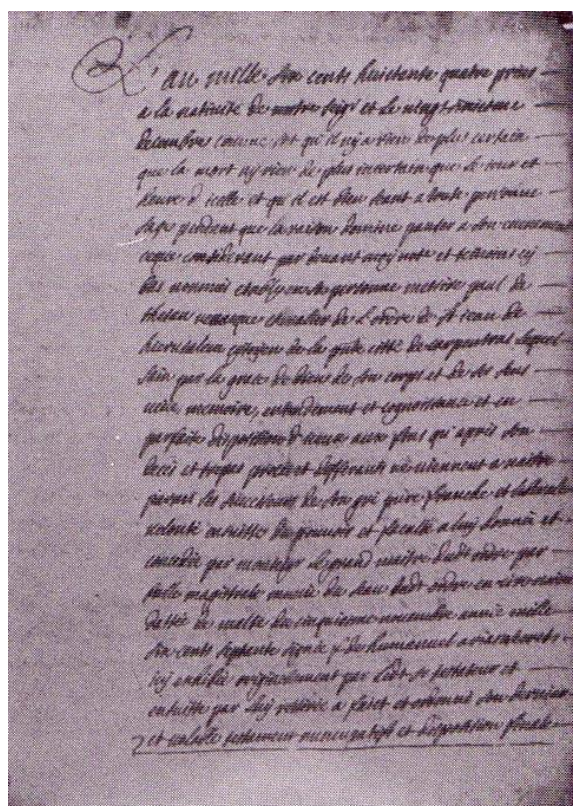
Receipt from Mr. Perrot, dated December 18, 1969, concerning the purchase of a series of bronzes of our Order, handed to Roger Caro.



-127-

Letter from
Raymond Perellos
(Deputy Emperor of
Sister Marie de Lubac)
in 1729.

He is also
Grand Master
of the
Order of Malta.



-128-

Document
of the
Order
of
Jerusalem
concerning
a
Grand Master
of
O.S.F.A.R + C
(1684)



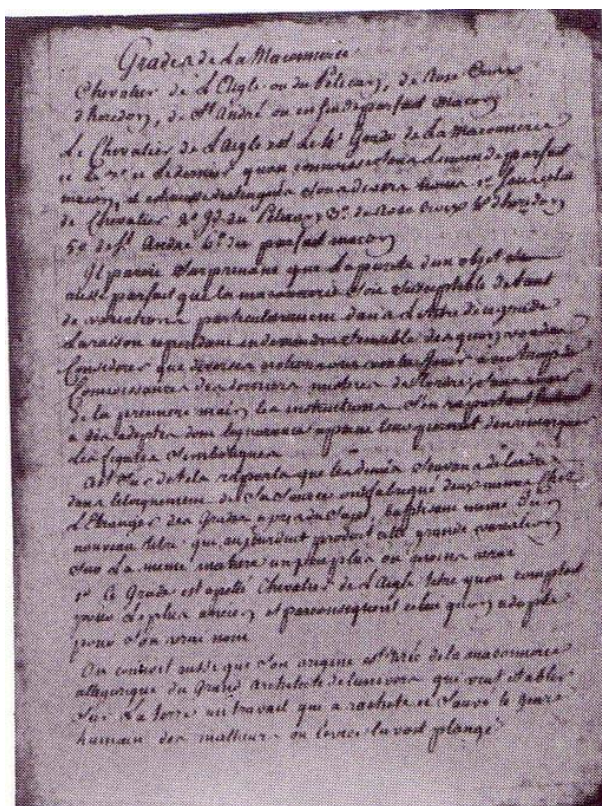
Commandery of Millau (France)



-131-

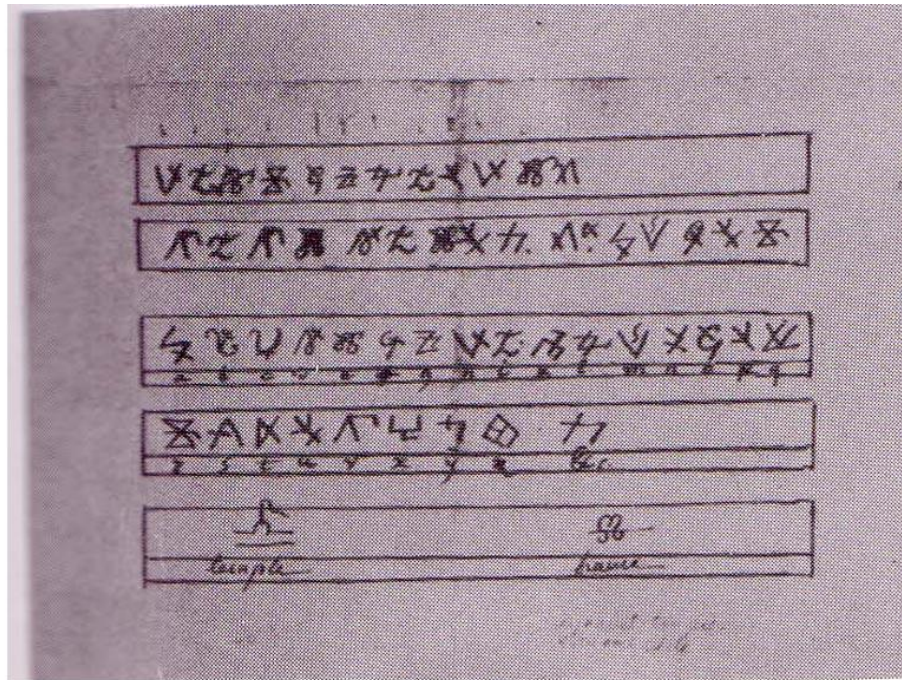
**Dry stamp
of the
Grand Master
of Malta,
Raymond Perellos**

(The stamp comes
from the document
no. 127)



-132-

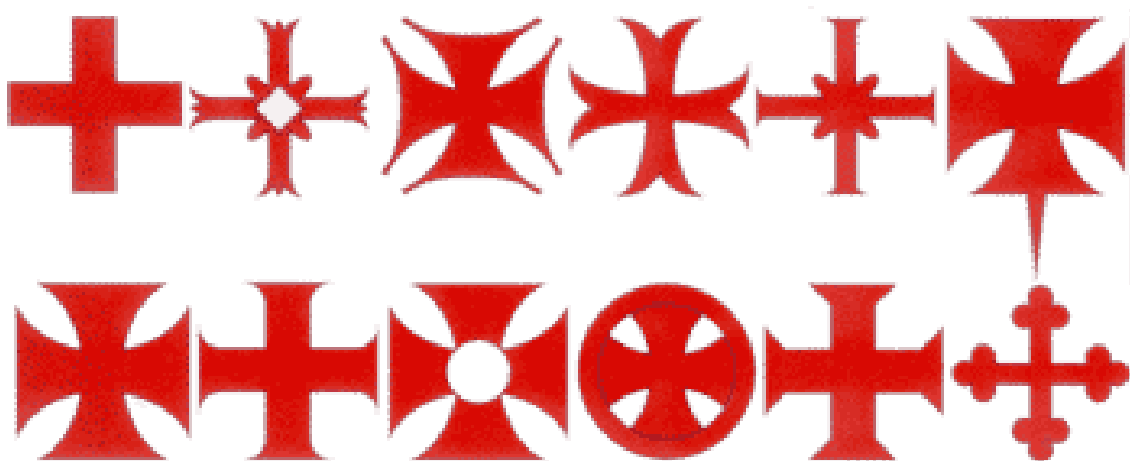
**Masonic document
that belonged to
one of the
Hierophant
OSJAK + C**



Templar Alphabet

The Symbols of the Knights Templar

Introduced in 1147, the "cross gules" or red cross quickly became the Temple's exclusive sign, so much so that chroniclers still refer to it as the "cross of the Temple" or the "Templar cross", without always specifying its color, which suggests that everyone knew its shapes and colors. All the crosses used by the Order of the Temple are shown below:



Seals



This "Seal of the Army of Christ" (Sigillum Militum Xpisti) is one of the most famous seals of the Order of the Temple and belonged to the 19th Grand Master, Renaud de Vichiers: it represents two knights on one horse, with a spear pointing forwards and the horse galloping from dexter (right) to sinister (left). The knights are messengers of the Temple, heralding the Light from the East.

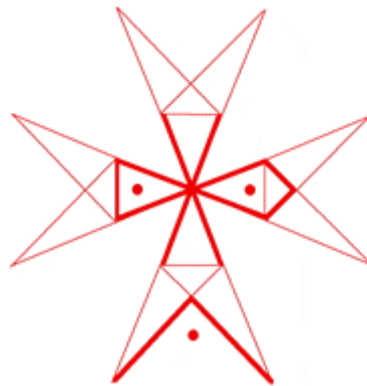
This seal may symbolize the Order's initial poverty, paying homage to its first two members, Hugh de Payens and Geoffrey de St Omer, when the Temple's army was still called the Order of the Poor Knights of Christ. On a deeper level, it also symbolizes the order's dual nature (exoteric and esoteric, warrior and monastic), as well as man's dual nature (divine and human), and finally it also represents the being's division into the spiritus (spirit), animus (soul) and corpus (body). Some other seals often used by the Knights Templar are as follows:



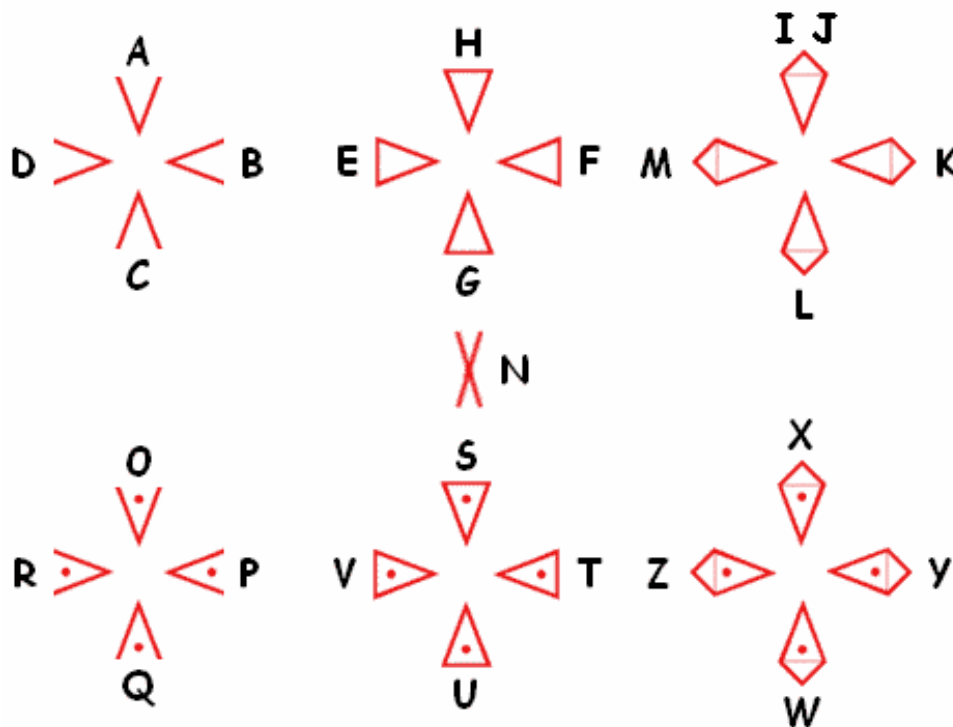
The Secret Templar Alphabet

The first mission assigned to the Knights Templar was to guarantee the safety of all pilgrims in the Holy Land. They soon strayed from this duty and amassed such wealth that they became the treasurers of the

king and the pope. As a security measure, they encrypted letters of credit that they had issued between their nine-thousand Commanderies. Their substitution alphabet was deduced from the so-called "cross of the eight beatitudes", which stood as the order's emblem:



They replaced each letter with a symbol, according to the following system of substitution:



The Numbers Three, Eight and Nine

In traditional societies, numerals and numbers were not only used for expressing quantities, but also for establishing links or symbolic media, because they express ideas and forces, and constitute "living beings" gifted with strength or vital flows that move an invisible yet real "current" when pronounced, which will influence the ambient reality to

which the numeral or number refers. The cosmos is a set of numbers, which explains the importance of their interpretation, representing one of the oldest symbolic practices.

Plato made it the very highest degree of knowledge and the very essence of the inner, cosmic harmony.

According to St Martin, numerals and numbers are the visible envelopes of beings, determining both their physical harmony and their vital, spatial and temporal forces, and their interdependent relations with the First Principle. They are principles that are co-eternal with truth and derived from the Divine Spirit.

In the words of the philosopher Philolaus: "It is the nature of number which teaches us all things that would otherwise remain impenetrable and unknown to every man. Truth is the proper, innate character of number".

Numbers can be decrypted to penetrate the heart of the Knowledge of the visible and invisible worlds and reach the substance of the divine. This numerical power was not lost on the Temple, which favored certain fundamental numbers that it added to the multiple aspects of its spiritual and temporal existence. Modern authors, failing to stay rational, have multiplied the "Templar numbers" at will and according to their mood, whereas others have done the exact opposite in talking about sheer chance. As far as the latter case is concerned, the downside is that although chance did not exist for a traditional mindset (such as in the Middle Ages), the few numbers curiously and repeatedly used by the Temple had to come from somewhere. These numbers could only "come" from a "subtle reality", a transcendental reality coming from the Spirit, the Supreme Principle, in order to "mark" and "inform" the being of the Temple, giving it its own personality in accordance with its nature and mission.

Three numbers are encountered within the order: 3, 9 (three squared) and 8.

The Number Three (omnipresent)

- The 3 religious vows (common to all monastic orders).
- The 3 mandatory alms every week.

- The 3 annual fasts.
- The 3 meals per day.
- The 3 meat meals per week.
- The 3 presentations of the novice before the Chapter prior to the reception ceremony.
- The obligation to accept a 3 against 1 fight.
- The 3 assaults of the enemy before the Temple's counterattack.
- The 3 horses that the Knight Templar received when setting off on an expedition.
- The obligation for every Knight Templar to freeze 3 steps in front of the master's abacus.
- The 3 masses per week that the order's chaplains had to celebrate.
- The 3 "obscene kisses" during initiation proceedings, given to the brothers by those receiving: kisses on the lips, navel and backbone, according to Hughes de Bure, or on the mouth, anus and penis, according to Raoul de Gisy (see B. Marillier, *op. cit.*).
- The 3 signs of the cross that the Templars had to make before engaging in combat.
- The 3 colours of the Temple.
- The 3 provinces of the Temple of the East.
- The 3 keys to the coffers held by the Grand Master and two other high dignitaries of the order.
- The 3 high dignitaries of the order ranking above all other knights: the Grand Master, the Seneschal and the Marshal.
- The 3 groups of knight brothers on horseback, forming a Temple squadron.
- The 3 windows or groups of windows often allowing light into the order's churches and chapels.
- The 3 rows inside the Templar churches and chapels.

The number 3 is universally essential. It is the first indivisible number and expresses the spiritual and intellectual in God, the universe and man. That was already the meaning given to it by the Celts. It is the synthesis of the being's trinity, where it is the union of 1 (male principle) and 2 (female principle), i.e. the union of Heaven and Earth. Consequently, 3 is the most complete expression of the divine, the cosmic harmony and the full accomplishment of the revelation. It is also the number for all sorts of triads (spirit/soul/body, life/death/resurrection, heaven/earth/hell, and so on) and pagan (especially Indo-European) and Christian divine Trinities.

The Number Nine

- The 9 traditional founders of the order.
- The 9 Knights Templar required to form a commandery.
- The 9 provinces of the Temple of the West.
- The 9 years' preparation for the Temple (1118 to 1127).
- The 72 articles ($7 + 2 = 9$) of the Primitive Rule.
- The 180 years ($1 + 8 + 0 = 9$) for which the order was in existence.
- The 9 000 Templar commanderies (unverifiable number given by Matthieu Paris).
- The 117 ($1 + 1 + 7 = 9$) charges leveled at the order during the Inquisition.
- The death of the last Grand Master, Jacques de Molay, also characterized by the number 9: he was executed on March 18 ($1 + 8 = 9$), 1314 ($1 + 3 + 1 + 4 = 9$).

The number 9, the last of the single numbers, has a strong ritual value. It announces both the end and the beginning, therefore a transposition to a new plane, leading to a rebirth. The number 9 measures the gestation period and symbolizes the reward for hard work and the accomplishment of the creation. The number of the novena (nine days of prayer), the source of grace, 9 (Aeneas) is the number of steps (Jacob's and Joseph of Arimathea's ladders feature 9 rungs) to be cleared by he who is looking for God, in the image of the 9th tarot card, the Hermit or the Pilgrim. Finally, 9 is the number of he who fulfils the Divine Will.

The Number Eight

- The 8 days of penitence to be suffered by a Knight Templar guilty of a venial sin.
- The 8 sacraments received by the Knights Templar.
- The 8 angles of the cross pattee humettee.
- The 8 articles of the oath taken by the future Knight Templar.

But the number 8 is especially prevalent in the Temple's architecture, in the form of octagonal churches and chapels, although the Knights Templar did not do so every time.

The number 8 also refers to the cosmic balance, because it is the number produced when adding the four cardinal points and the four intermediate directions.

The number 8 signifies the sentence for the impious and the reward for the righteous, and symbolizes accomplishment and the Advent, hence its Marian nature.

Above all, the number 8, following the 7 days of Creation, represents the "path" to another life, a rebirth and a resurrection. That is why baptismal fonts and the first baptisteries used to be octagonal (churches in Poitiers, Fréjus, Aix-en-Provence, Ravenna, etc.).

Through the Christly octagon, we pass from the profane, terrestrial world (represented by the square) to the sacred, celestial world (represented by the circle or dome). This was the role played by Templar churches and chapels.

Also note that the number 8 symbolizes the judgment of the Lamb, as indicated in the Book of Revelation, of the righteous and Christ considered, just like Melchizedek, like the figure of the "King of Justice" or the "King of the World".

Abraxas

Abraxas, a magic and sacred formula, was used by Greek Gnostics to designate the name of the god of the year. The word originates from the first seven letters of God's name in Hebrew and refers to the seven planets, the seven archangels, the seven deadly sins, the seven days, and so on. When factorized according to the Greek number system and added together, the seven letters of the word give the number of the annual cycle - i.e. 365. It therefore stands as the symbol of all of Creation, the cosmos and Knowledge (gnosis). According to St Jerome, Abraxas corresponded to the mystical and hidden number of Mithras, the sum of whose letters in Greek (MEIOPAE) also produces 365.

Abraxas stones come in the form of intaglios (semiprecious stones with an incised engraving) or gems mounted on a ring worn by Gnostic Christians and later by Templar Grand Masters, who often used it as a counter-seal or in seals. These gems date back to the 2nd century AD, to the time of the famous Gnostic philosopher Basilides of Alexandria,

whose doctrine attempted to synthesize the Christian, Egyptian, Mithraic, Greek and Celtic movements; some of the information from this doctrine can be found in the Temple's doctrine. The Order of the Temple used Abraxas stones at the time of Hugh de Payens, who inherited it from the family of the Counts of Champagne and who revived its usage. Abraxas stones were not used exclusively by the Knights Templar. They were consistently used throughout the Middle Ages and spread within guilds, particularly master builders and stone-cutters, and within middle classes and the nobility.



The central figure is a composite being with a man's chest and upper limbs, wearing a classical-style breastplate, but the arms unprotected. He has the head of a rooster turned to the right or left, with the beak facing forward or lifted heavenwards. His lower limbs consist of two snakes bent towards the top. The monster is holding two objects: a shield in the right hand and a whip or flagellum in the left hand, sometimes replaced with a staff. This strange creature combines several symbols of a "mythical-divine" nature, whose initiation value was not lost on the Knights Templar.

First of all, the two complementary symbols - the rooster (in this case, replacing the eagle) and the snake. The rooster, symbolizing wisdom and vigilance, crowed to drive away the darkness and allow the sun to rise and shine. It embodies the Initiate who is reborn after the initiatory death of the night in the light of a new life cleansed of all stains. The snake, personifying the telluric and chthonian forces, symbolizes the telluric energy required for the process for rebirth, for a new life sublimated by the Knowledge procured by the Good, with the snakes' heads looking heavenwards, the universe of the perfect Spirit. By periodically sloughing its skin, the snake is the sign of the perpetual, original movement and the eternal succession of the cycles. The

classical-style breastplate signifies the need to fight to acquire Knowledge and Wisdom, which are never given but conquered. The shield, which often bears the Greek letters I A W (iota, alpha, omega) symbolizes the protection of the Initiate in his quest for Knowledge and Wisdom, and the whip or staff represents power.

The Abraxas used by the Temple (generally almost exclusively by the Grand Master and the high dignitaries) is often accompanied by three Greek letters, which are then placed not on the shield but on the edge of the seal, and seven stars bearing the seven letters of the name Abraxas. The inscription is always the same: SECRETVM TEMPLI, which speaks for itself.



-134-

Family paper belonging to Count de Roure-Beauvoir, forty-first Emperor

-135-

**Document
concerning
the
Sovereign Chapter
of the
Rose - Cross
(1748)**



-136-

Seal
from
Count de Roure
placed on
document
no. 134

*Je Louis de Capellis fils
de Pierre de Capellis et de Dame Anne
d'Allemans marié de la ville de purra
dans le Comté venetien, gouverneur d'ici
son chevalier de l'Ordre de Malte, obéissant
au chapitre provincial d'ici ordonné au
grand Maître de Saint Jean l'année
L'année mil six cent septante huit par
Commissaires pour faire les preuves des
noblesses, légitimités et autres qualités
requises lequel procédant enquis à leurs
Commissaires et le Portel par eux mis à
la suite fut prouvé à l'authenticité
d'ici ordonné au grand Maître l'année
mil six cent septante huit, laquelle
a été remise (sans qu'il en soit) par*

-137-

Report on the nobility
of
Louis Capellis,
effected by the
Order of Malta
for the appointment
to the rank
of Knight
(Genealogy since 1441).

Q	P	d	b
4	P	H	H
7	7	7	7
Y	Y	Y	Y
1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1
7	7	7	7

*Alphabet et Chiffre de
l'Ordre de R. C.*

U	T	P	T	Ψ
Q	F	F	Q	Q
T	Q	N	Q	Z
+	L	+	+	+

Rose Cross Alphabet



CIPHER OF THE
S. . P. . R. . C. .

†	—	⊥	□	◻	÷	⊥	=	≡	⊥	Γ	F	∇
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	ij	k	l	m	n

π	C	⊥	≡	⊥	Γ	ρ	z	γ	⊥	ψ
o	p	q	r	s	t	uv	x	y	z	&

CIPHER OF THE KNIGHT ROSE CROIX OF HEREDOM
(of Kilwining).

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	ba (or)	k	kb	kc	kd	ke	kf	kg	kh

18	19	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	200	300	400	500
ki	kj	ck	dk	ek	fk	gk	hk	ik	jk	l	cl	dl	el	fl

600	700	800	900	1000
gl	hl	il	jl	m

CIPHER OF THE KNIGHTS KADOSH.
(Also White and Black Eagle and Grand Elected Knight Templar.)

70	2	3	12	15	20	30	33	38	9	10	40
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m

60	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	90	91	94	95
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z

greatly, especially in the assault of a steep hill, that incidentally was defended by his older brother duke Louis Ernest of Brunswick-Lüneburg. He took part in the Second Silesian War before leading part of the invasion of Saxony and Bohemia in 1756 during the Seven Years' War. He participated in the Battle of Rossbach, and then became commander of the allied Hanoverian army.

During ten years of peace, he was in the closest touch with the military work of Frederick the Great, who supervised the instruction of the guard battalion, and sought to make it a model of the whole Prussian army. Ferdinand was, moreover, one of the most intimate friends of the king, and thus he was peculiarly fitted for the tasks which afterwards fell to his lot. In this time, he was promoted to major-general and then lieutenant-general.

Something around Frédéric Falcke

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Hanover, equally animated with a desire of placing the privileges of their navigation on a basis of the most extended liberality, and of affording otherwise every encouragement and facility for increasing the commercial intercourse between their respective States, have resolved to settle in a definitive manner the rules which shall be observed between the one and the other, by means of a treaty of navigation and commerce; for which purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on A. Dudley Mann, their special agent to his Majesty the King of Hanover, and his Majesty the Kind of Hanover has furnished with the. like full powers the Baron George Frederick de Falcke, of his privy council, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphick Order; who, after exchanging their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed, subject to ratification in thirteen articles.

Article XIII reads:

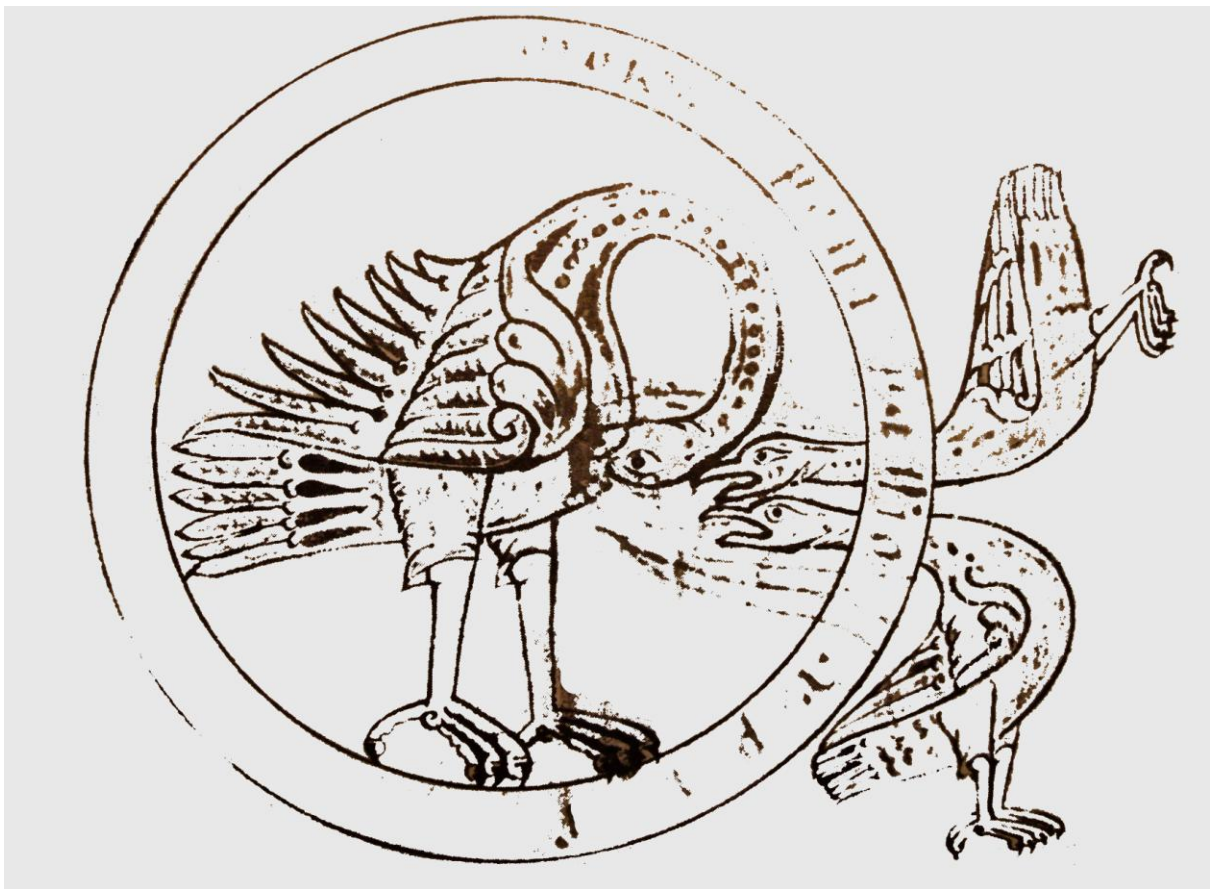
The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by his Majesty the King of Hanover; and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at the city of Hanover, within the space of ten months from this date, or sooner, if possible, when the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between the high contracting parties at Berlin, on the 20th day of May 1840, shall become null and void to all intents and purposes.

In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties, have signed the present treaty, and have thereto affixed our seals.

Done in quadruplicate, at the city of Hanover, on the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and in the seventieth year of the independence of the United States of America.

[L. S.] A. DUDLEY MANN.

[L. S.] GEORGE FREDERICK BARON DE FALCKE.



Formule de l'Engagement pour la Profession des Bénédictins.

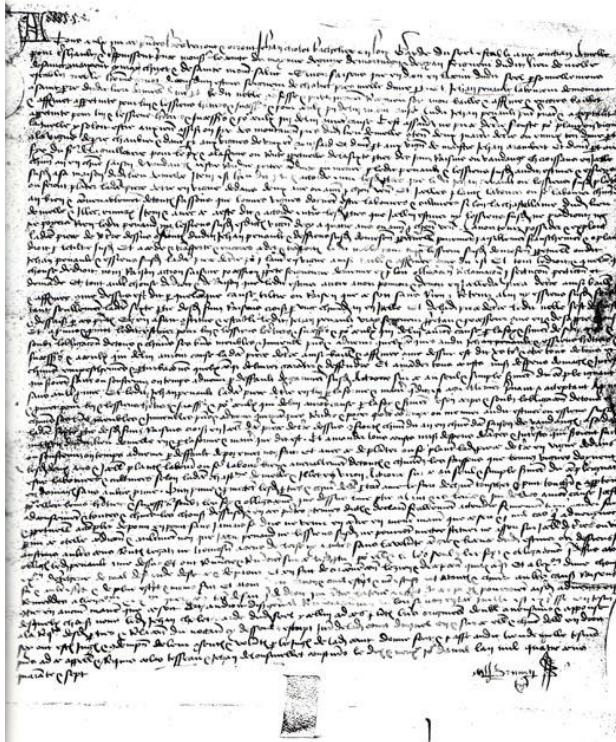
En présence de Dieu dont j'avoue & professe hautement l'Existence que je
reconnais comme mon Créateur, principe unique & infini de tous les Êtres,
& de tous mes frères que je prends tous à témoins de la sincérité de ma
profession; je promets & m'engage sur ma parole d'honneur, de ne jamais
communiquer ni faire aucune mention verbale ou par écrit, à aucun
homme qui ne sera pas engagé comme je me reconnais l'être d'après
les Instructions écrites de l'Ordre des Bénédictins, qui sont mises communiquées, ou
qui pourront l'être par la suite, à moins d'y être autorisé par mes frères
reunis qui auront reçu les mêmes, me reconnaissant dès ce moment indigne
de leur estime & de toute communication avec eux si je contreviens en aucune
manière, au présent Engagement, que je contracte librement & volontairement,
pour mon Avancement dans la Vertu & la Connaissance de la Vérité,
Que Dieu me soit en aide. à Hanovre le 2^e Novembre 1782.

Frédéric Falcke . i. o. a. Rostro.

Je soussigné certifie & atteste que le susdit engagement a été signé en mains
propres du fr. Falcke. fait à Hildesheim le 2^e Novembre 1782.

Ferdinand Dux de Brünswick-Lüneburg
i. o. d. Fr. Ep. a. Victoria.

Document
from
Malta
(1447)
exalting the Nobility
of
Jehan Cholet
Fifteen Imperator
(1437-1454)



Freemason Document.
Lodge of Bordeaux
under the title Anglaise
Lodge (1778).





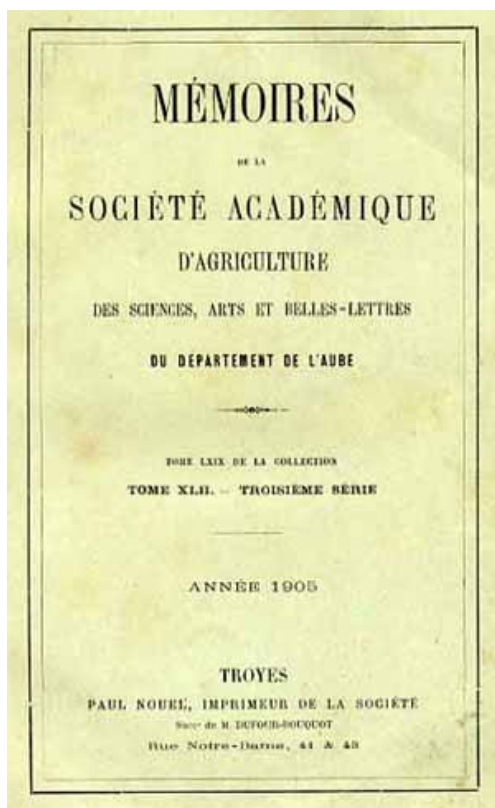
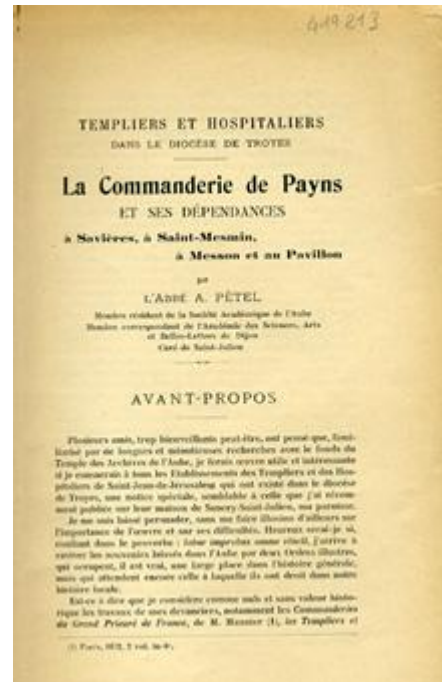
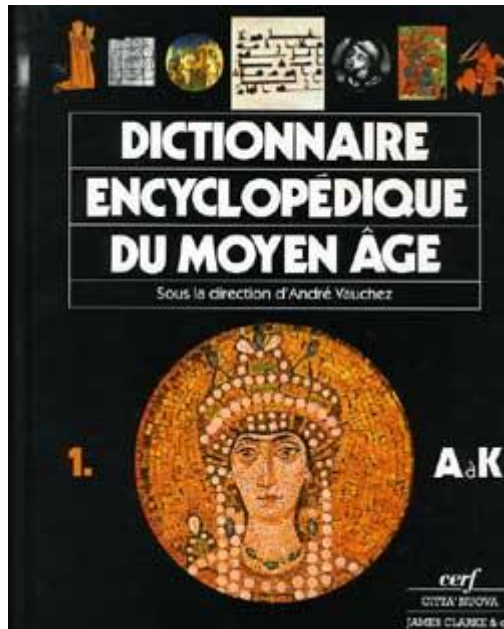
End of Scroll III, Part One

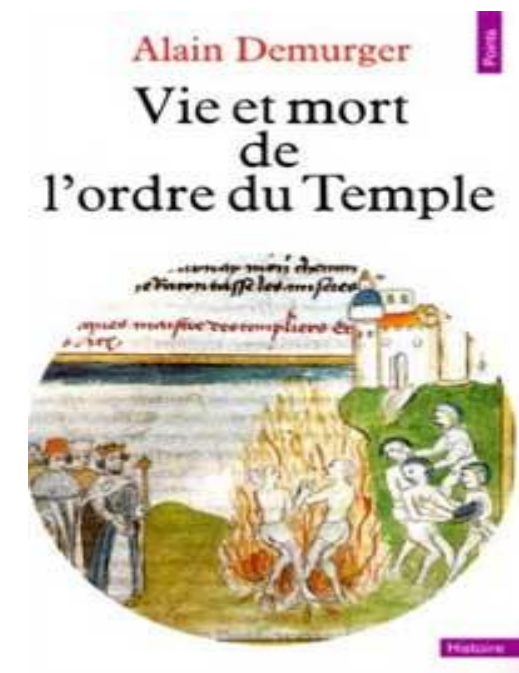
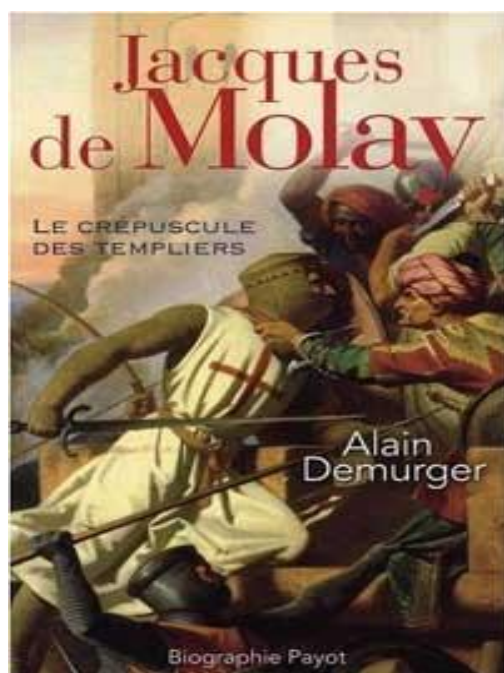
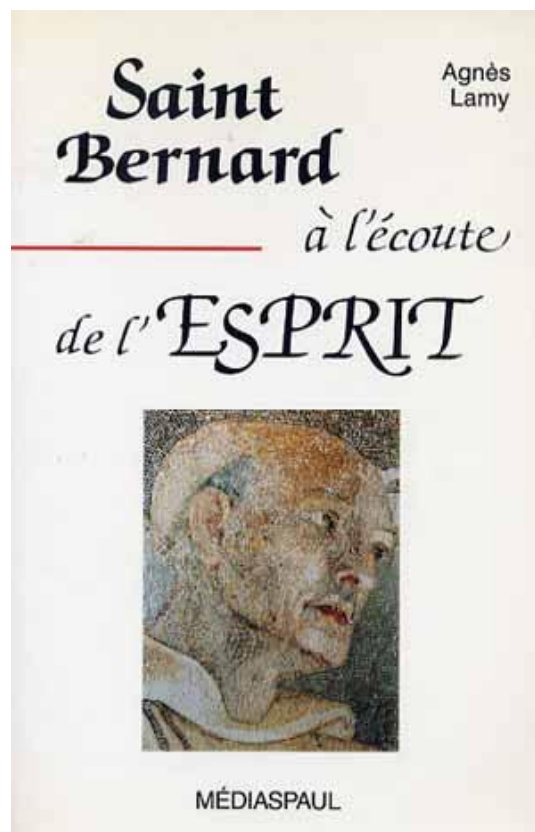
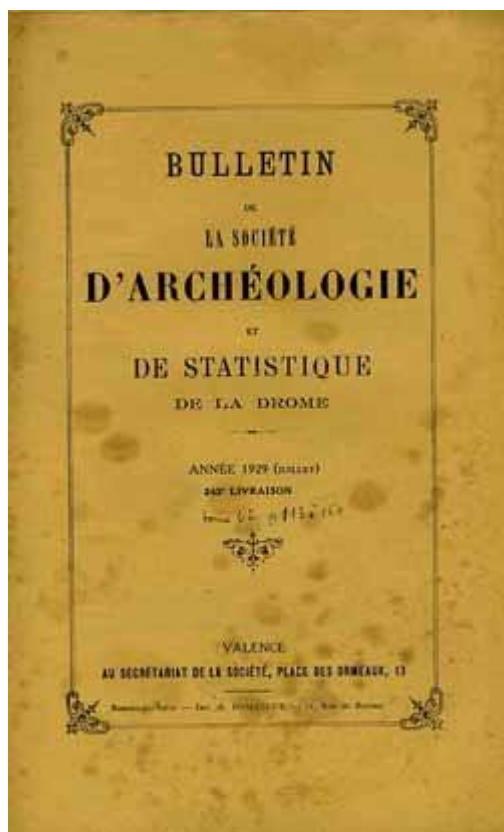
French Bibliography

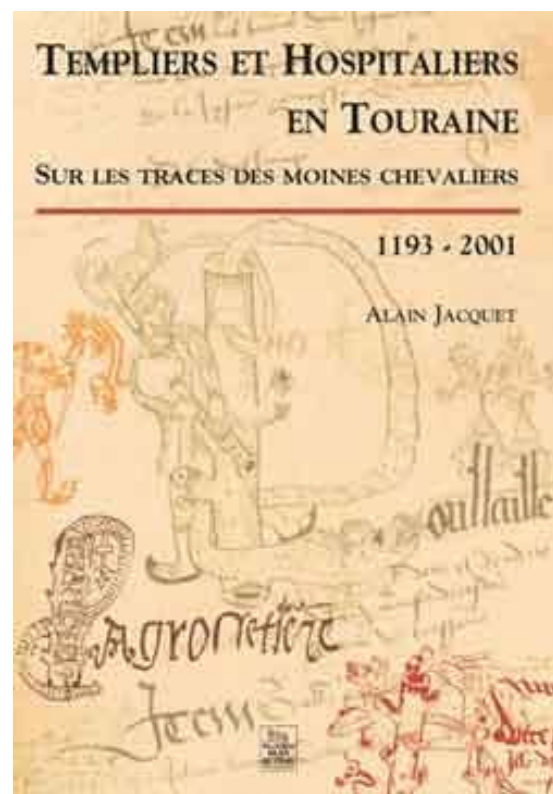
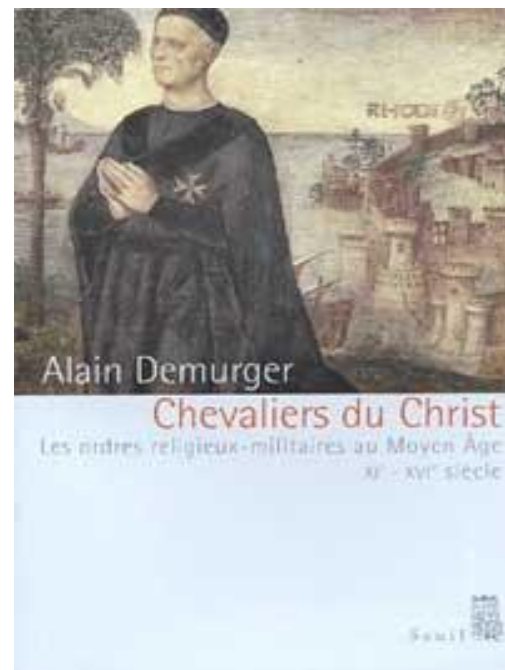
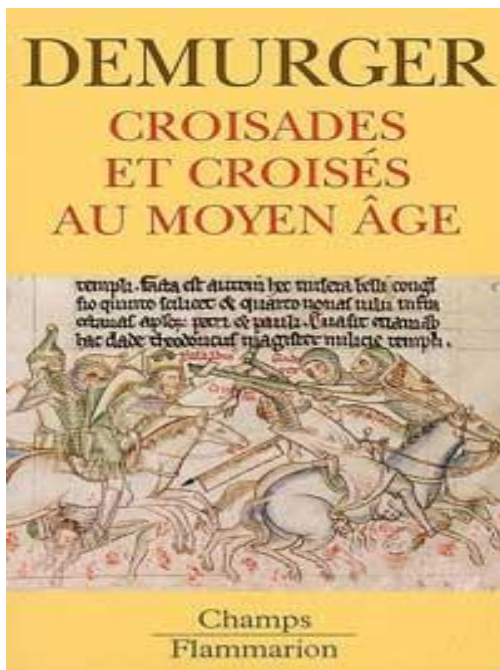


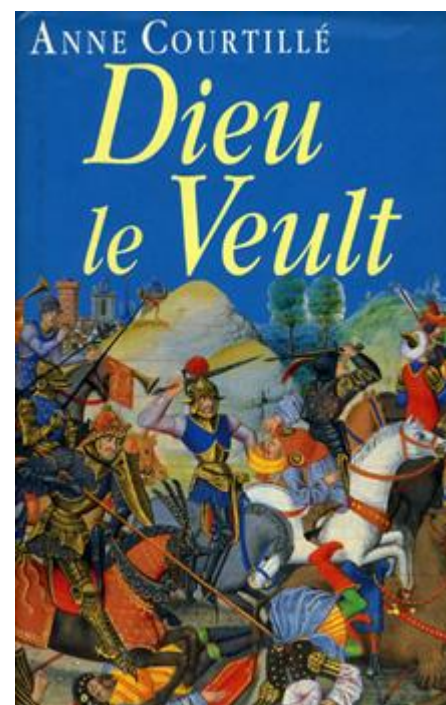
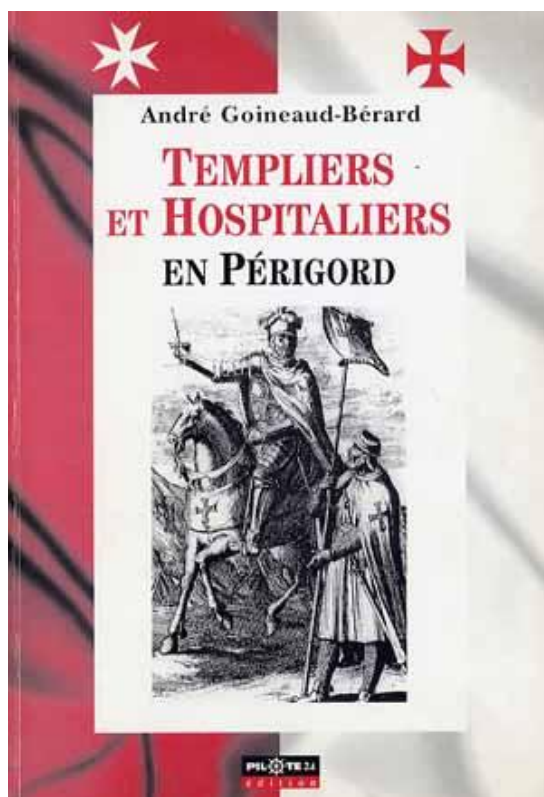
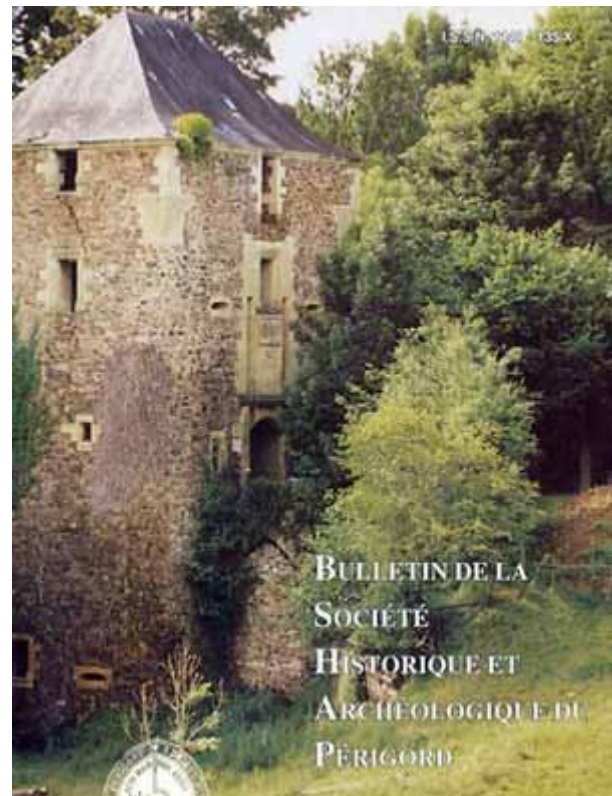
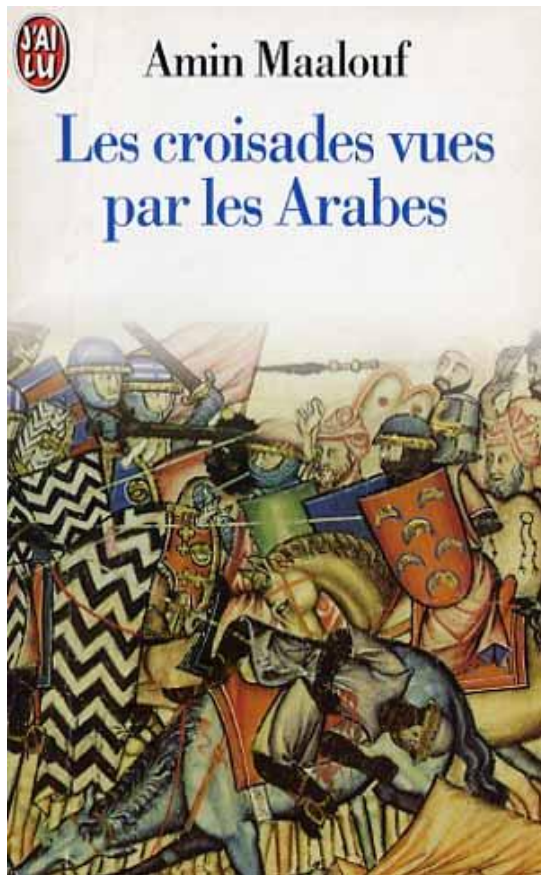
As we began our Templar research work, firstly in French, and only recently in English as found on Internet mainly at Scribd, we did refer ourselves to the list of books as hereunder, and in English but not listed here though in Scroll II. In all these publications Philippe Laurent De Coster, B.Th.,D.D. presents the Order of the Temple history as a necessity preceding the history of the Sovereign Order of the Elder Brethren Rose+Cross, a well kept secret from 1317 year of its foundation until today in the twenty-first century. We thought to make the Order known also among the Anglo-Saxons today, as our Order is also part of their historical heritage, see Scroll One, of Rose+Cross Chronicles. The books mentioned hereunder are eloquent and academic on the Medieval History and of the crusades, and also from some of the other key related disciplines regarding the period such as Religious Studies, Archaeology, Architecture, Economics, Political Science, Pilgrimage, and others, as being relevant. The late Roger Caro and his team of adepts of his time (*they all died*) have greatly contributed to the research work of the Order, and gathered evidences from all parts of France in National Libraries and Museums. At that time there was no Internet, and that makes their work more rewarding. Through Internet and other means, we will in the years to come add articles to our present research work and publications. And, as such through chivalry investitures in the lineage of the Sovereign Order

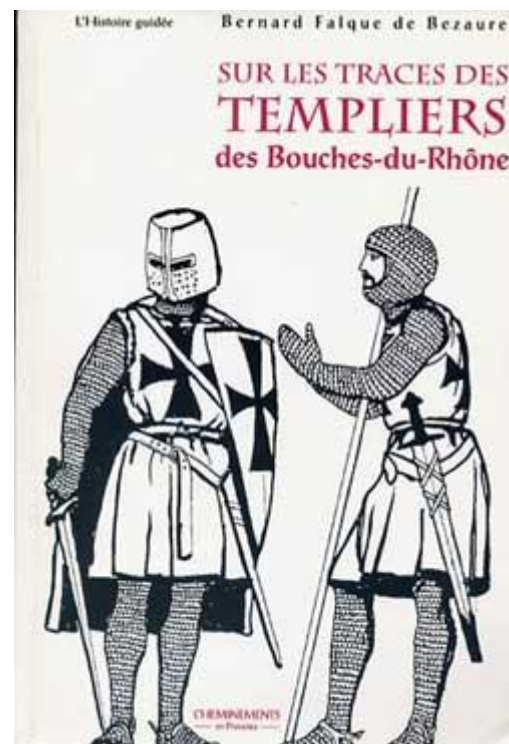
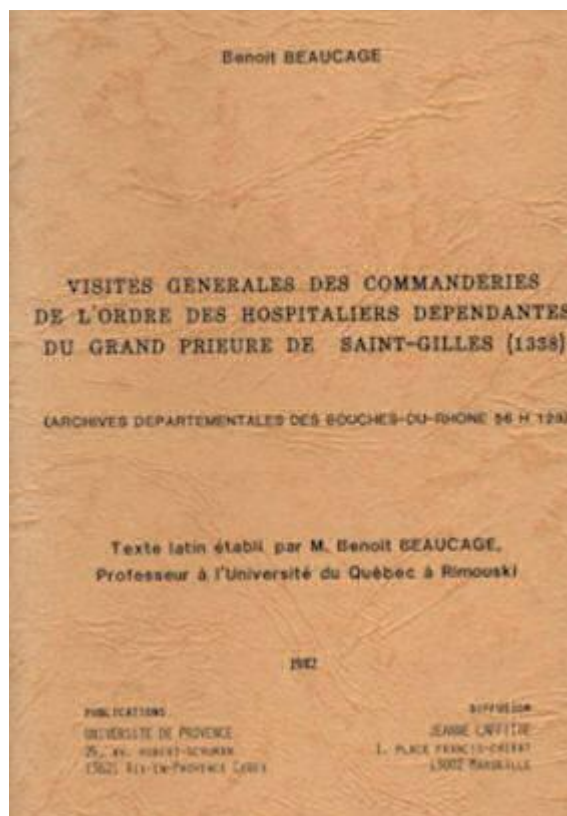
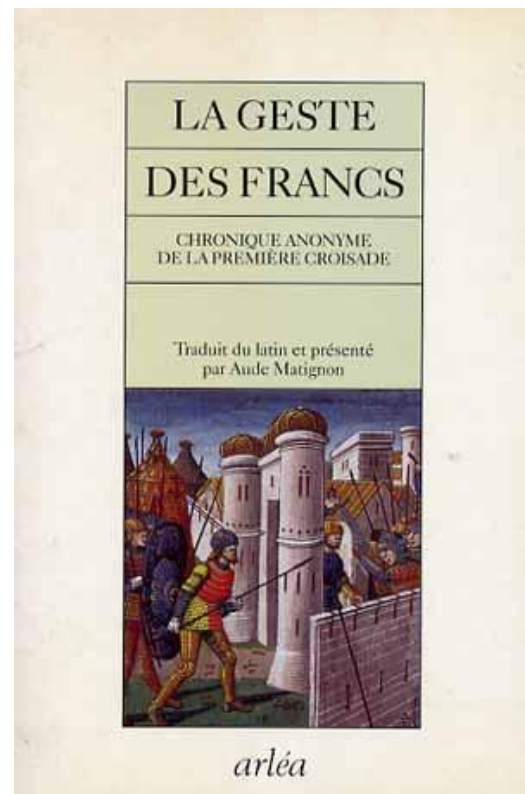
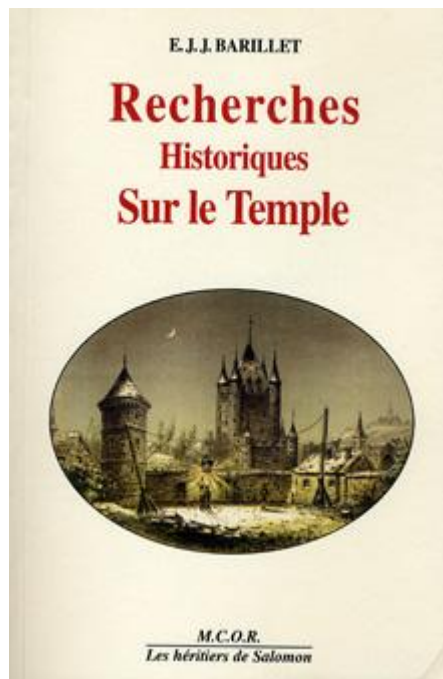
of the Elder Brethren Rose+Cross, founded by Pope John XXII of Avignon and the escaped Knights Templar from persecution and death sentence; Roux de Lusignan, and the Poor Knights of Christ, Guardians of the Holy Land, their ideal will be continued in this modern-day era.

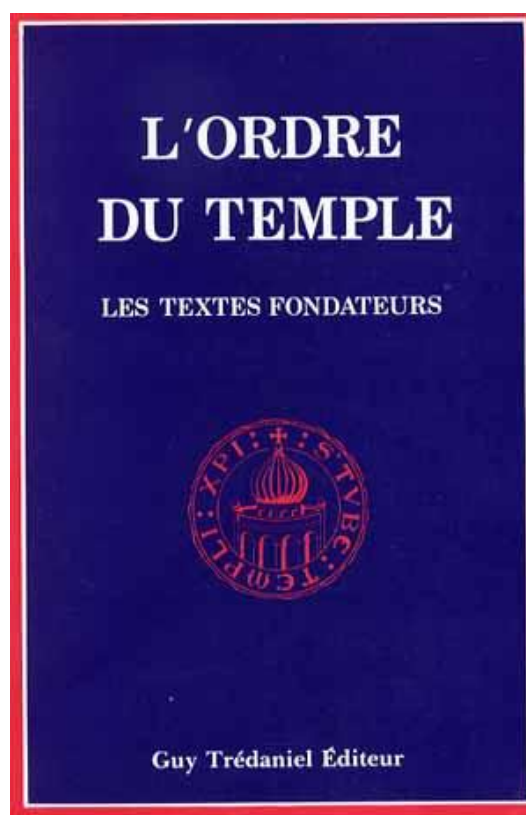
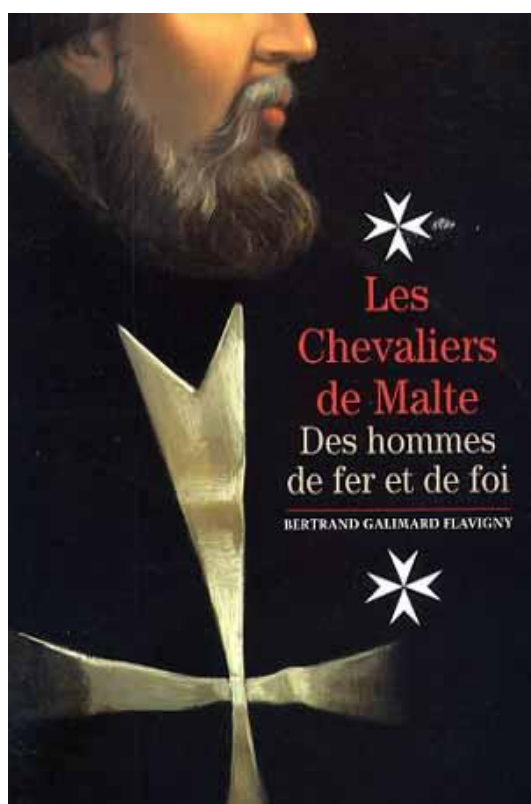
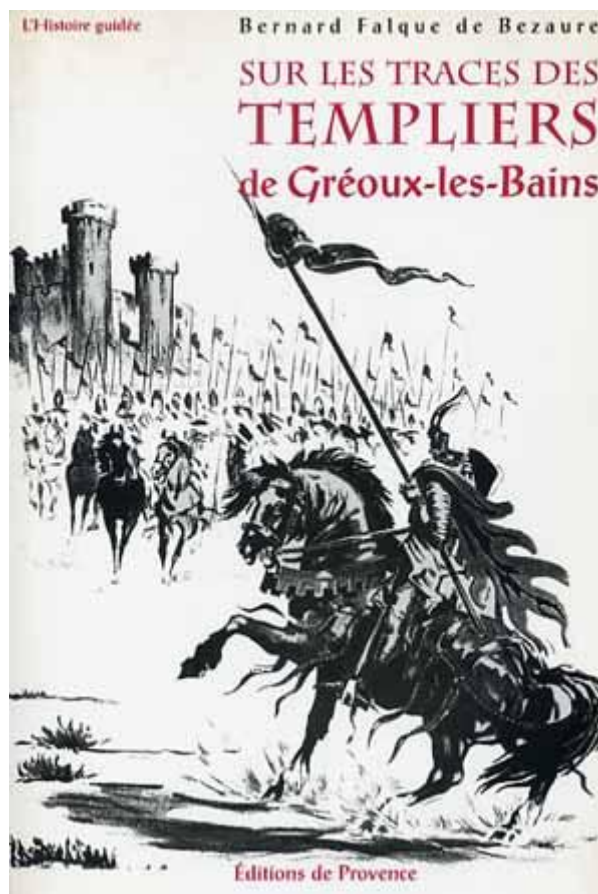


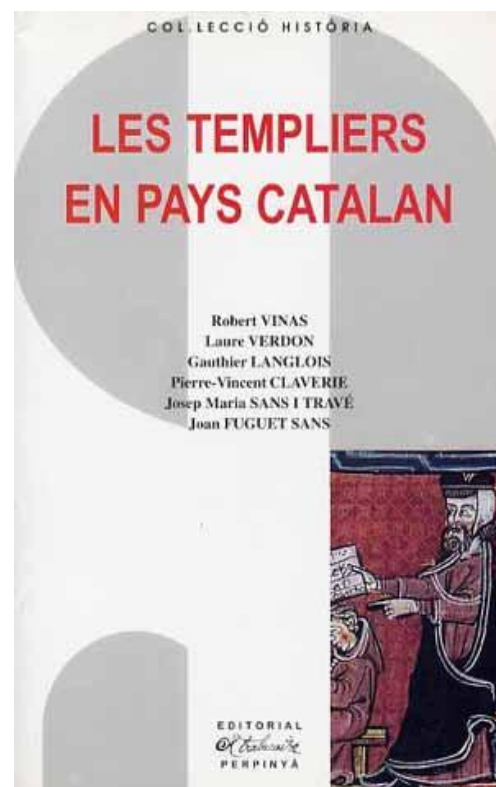
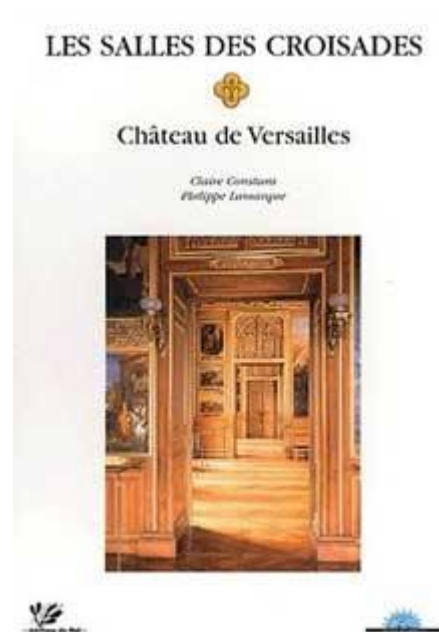
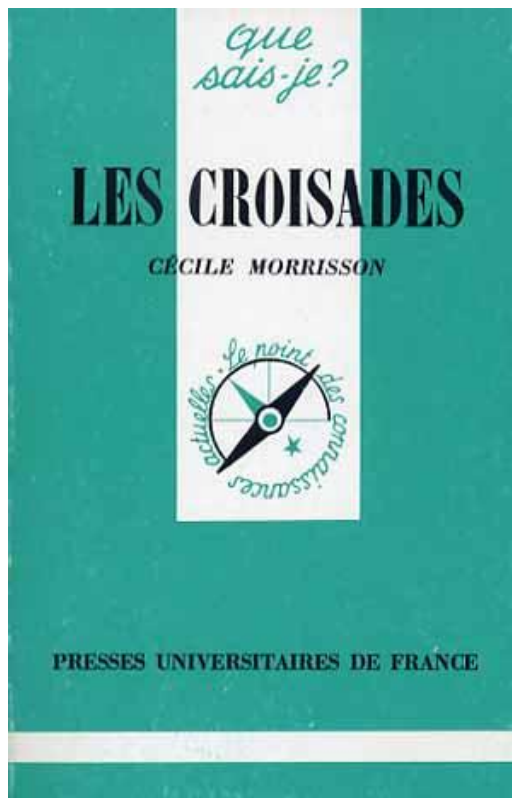


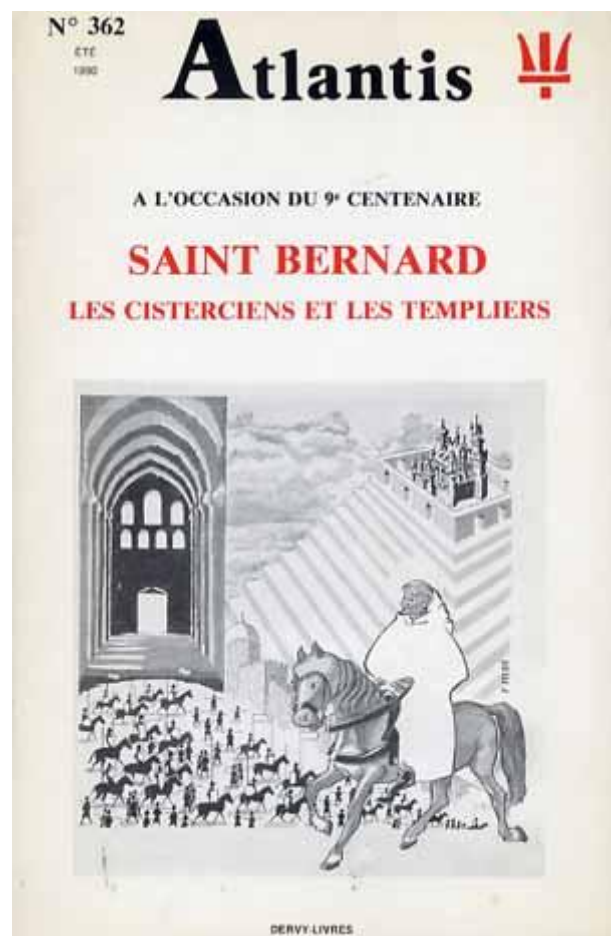
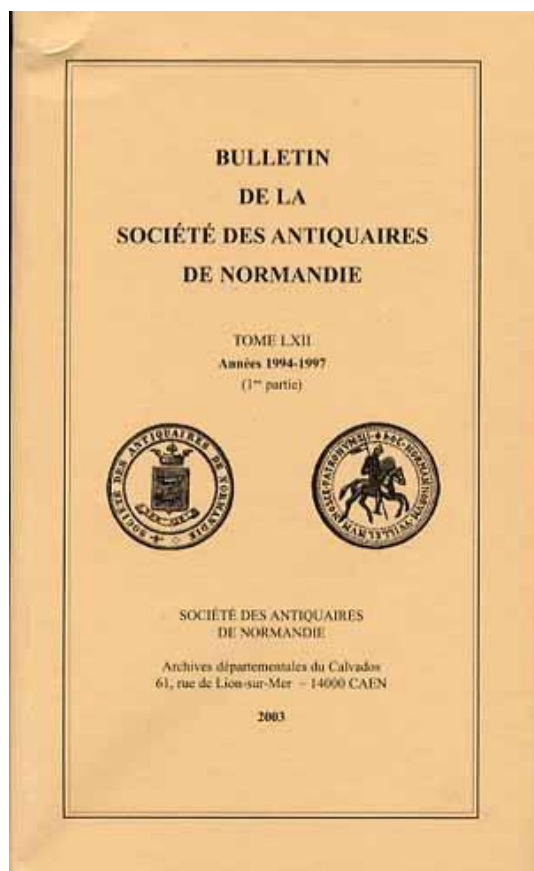
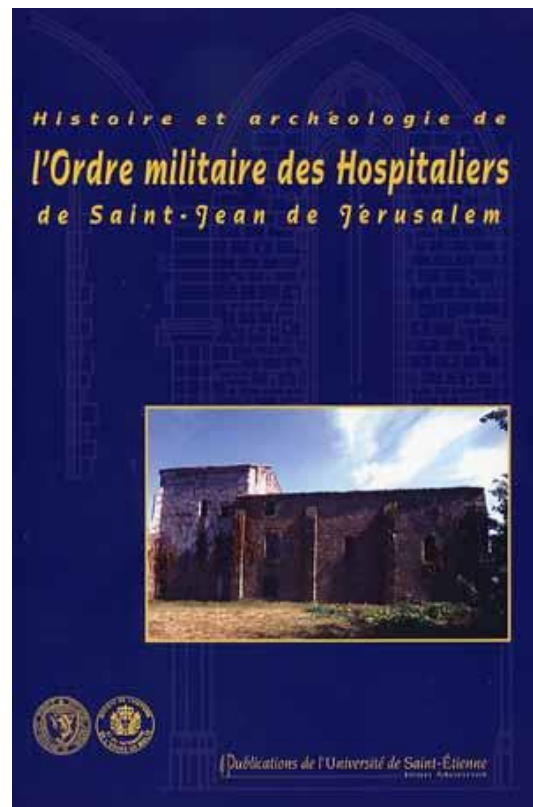
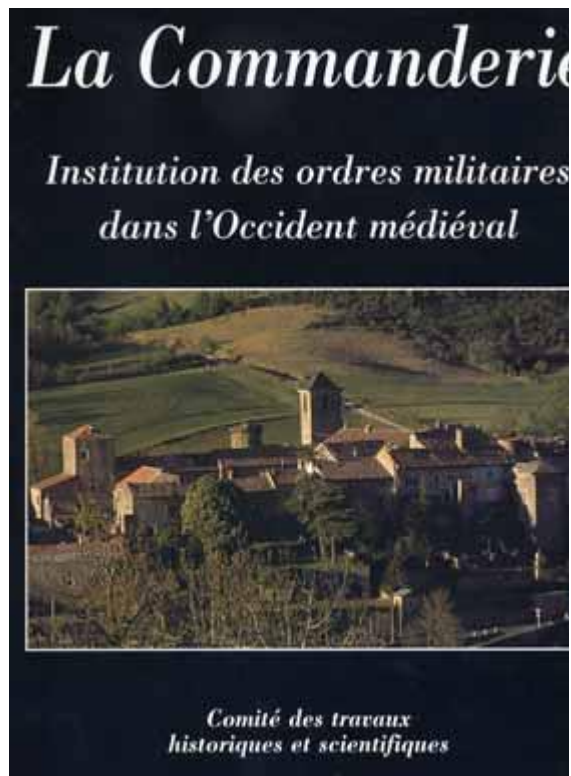


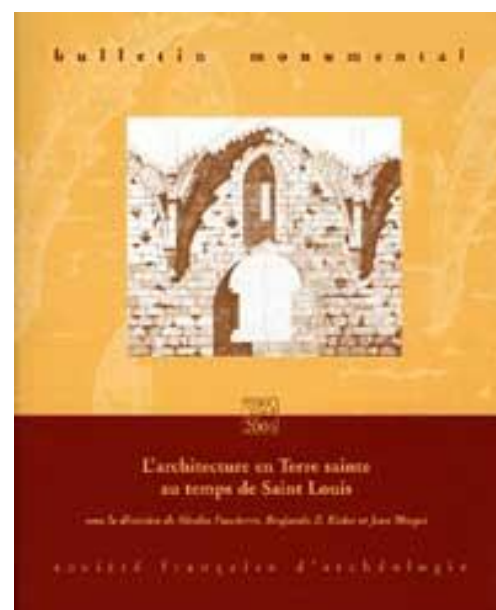
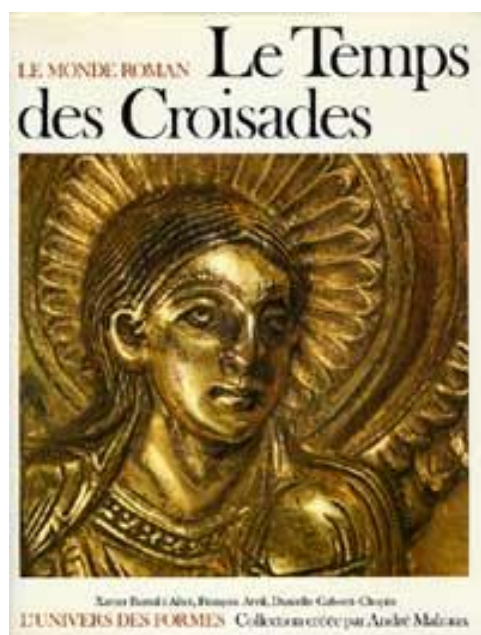
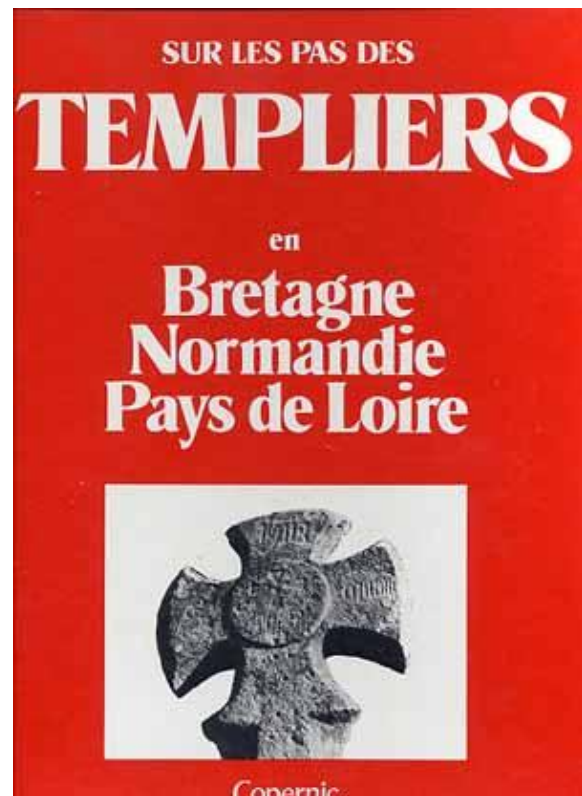
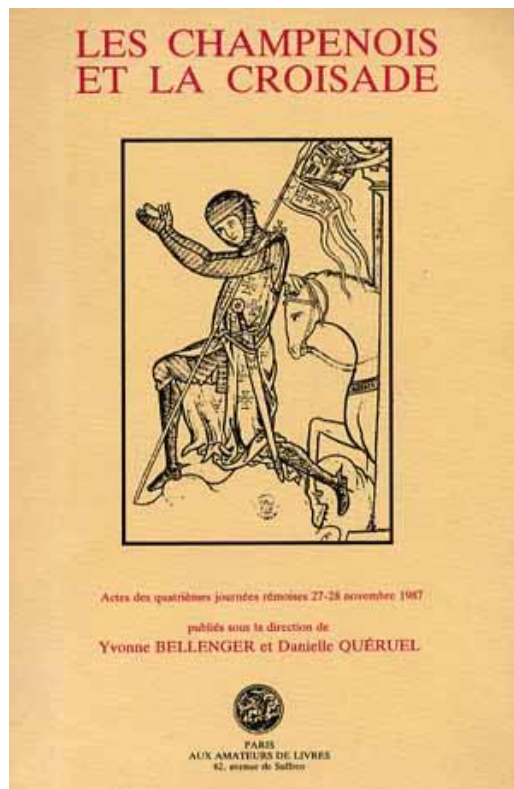


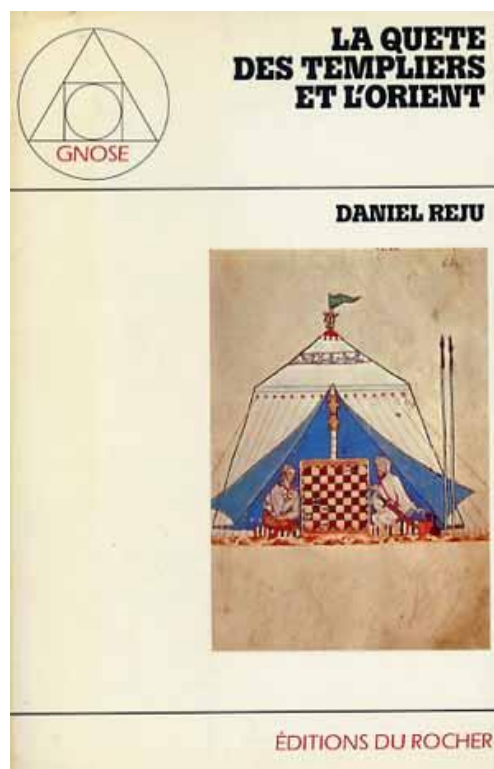
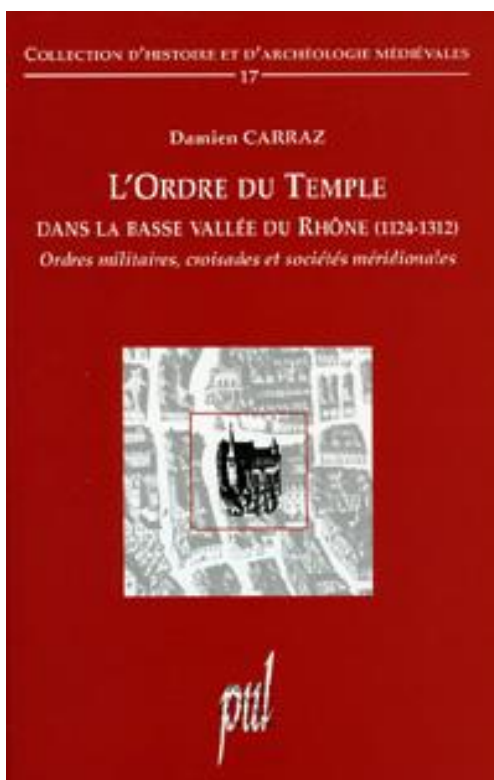
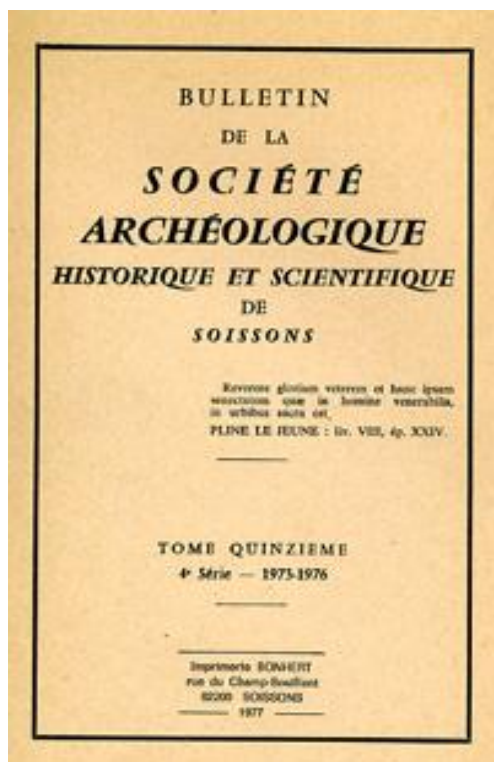


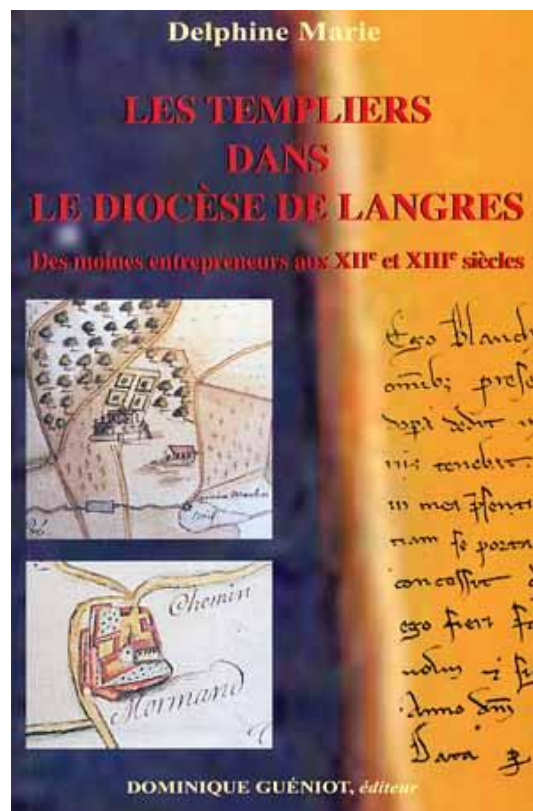


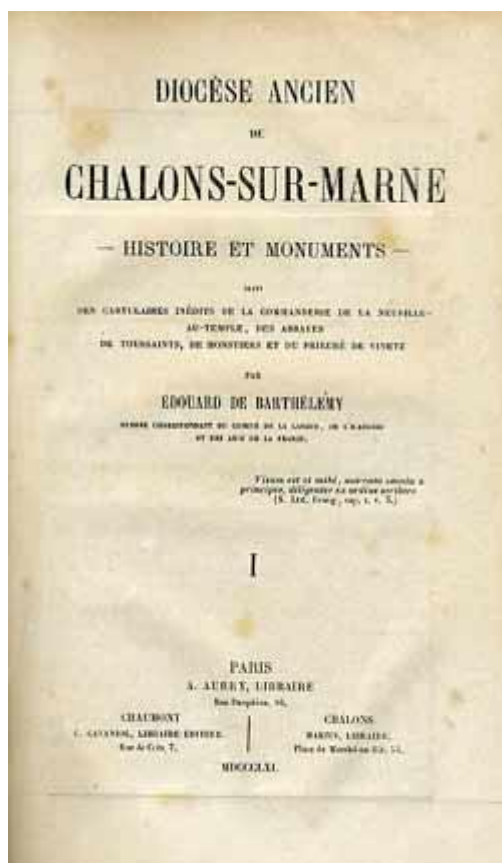
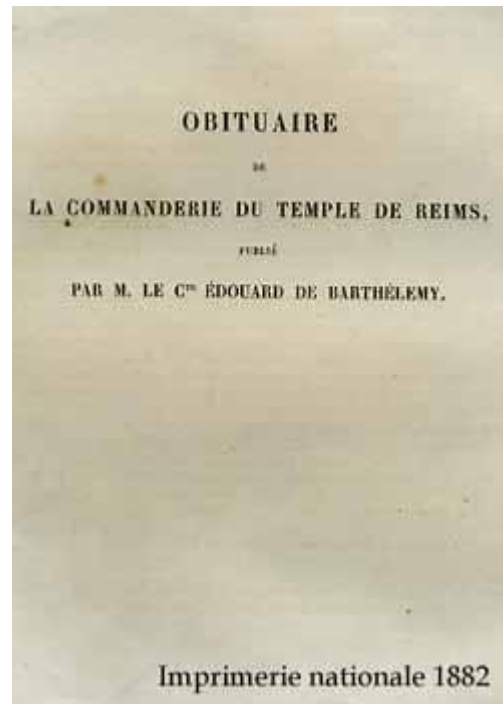
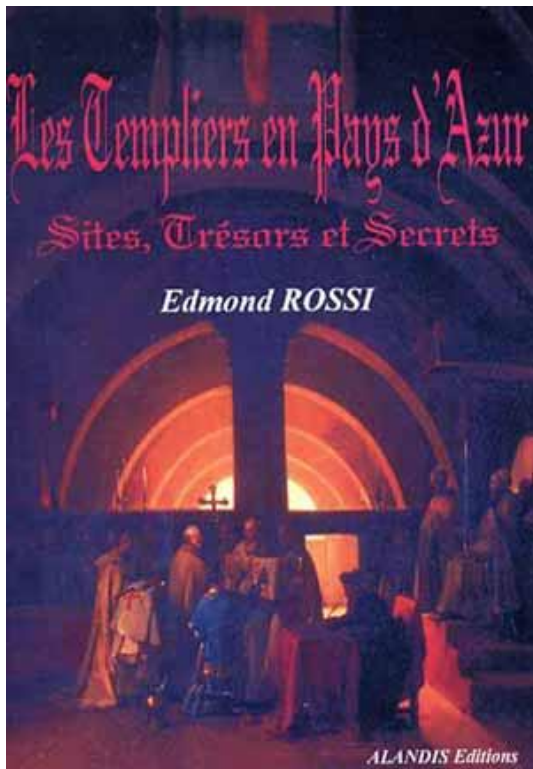


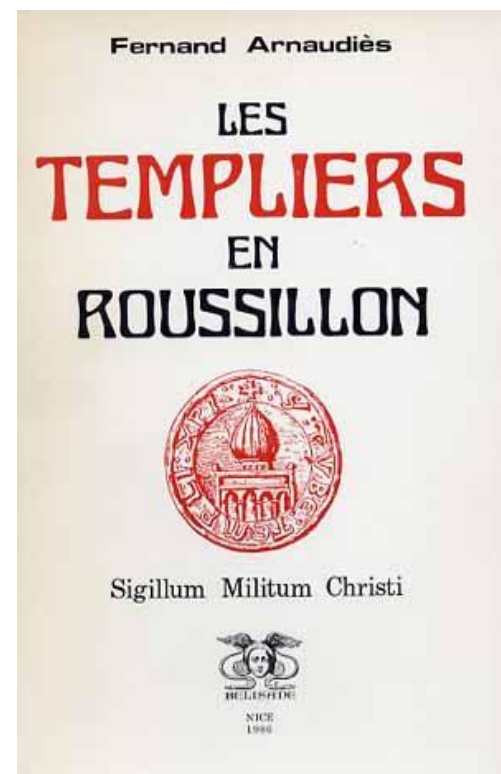
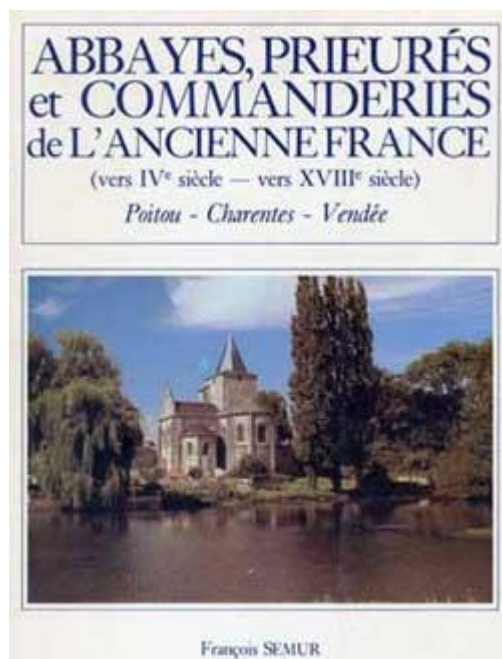
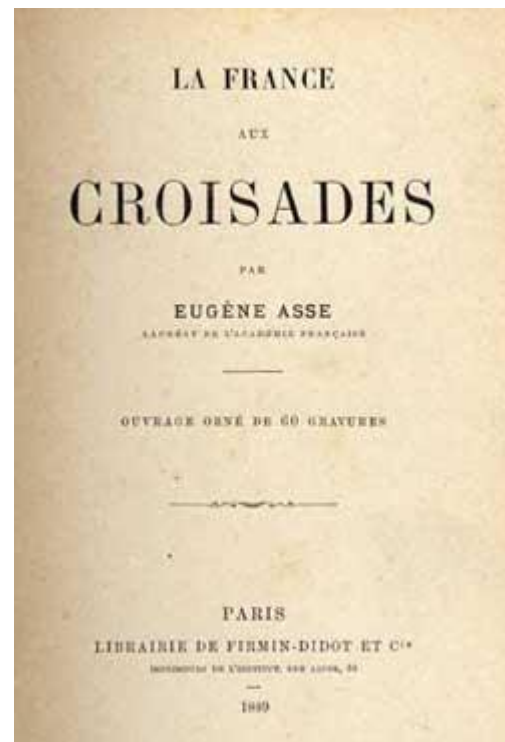
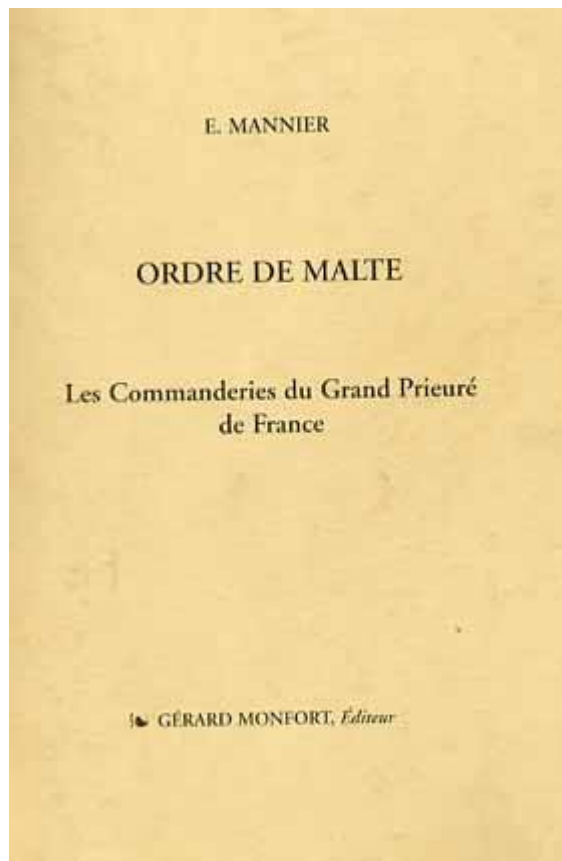


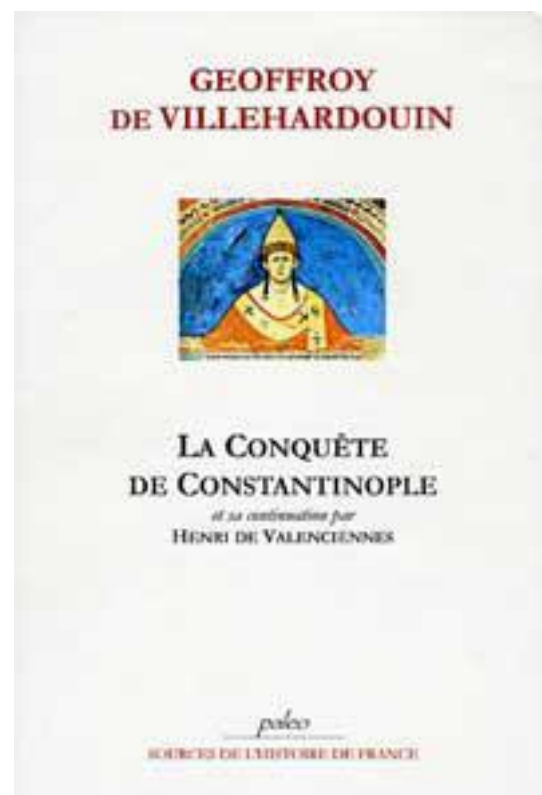
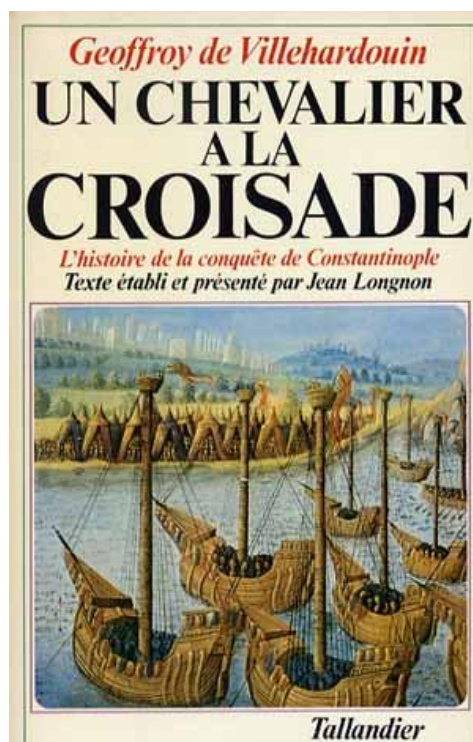
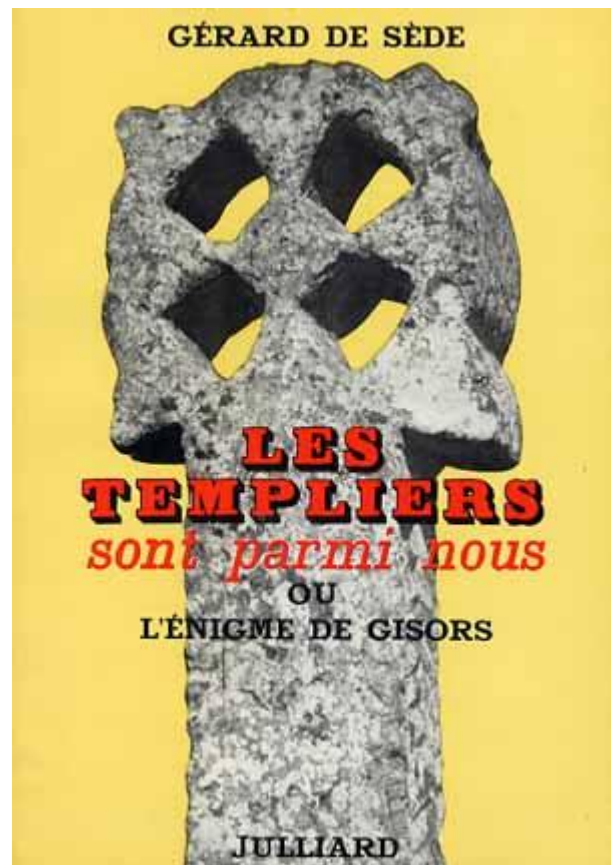
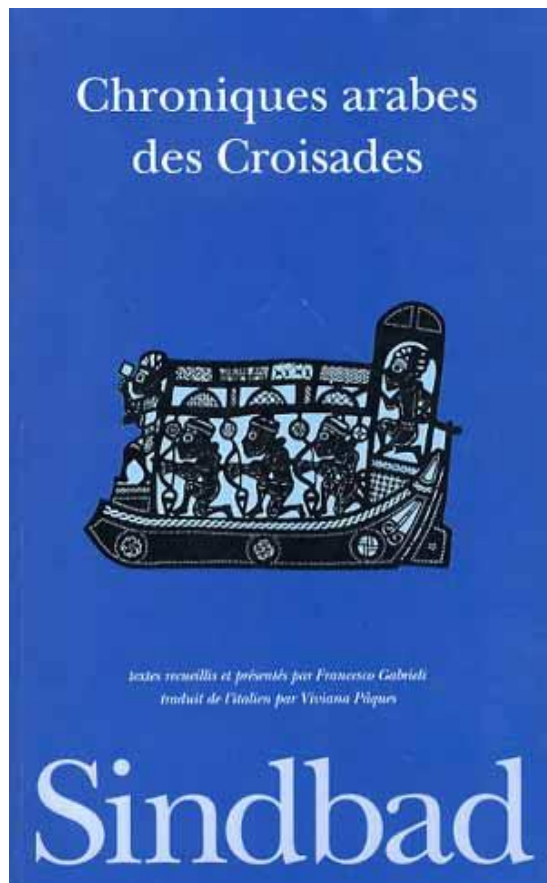


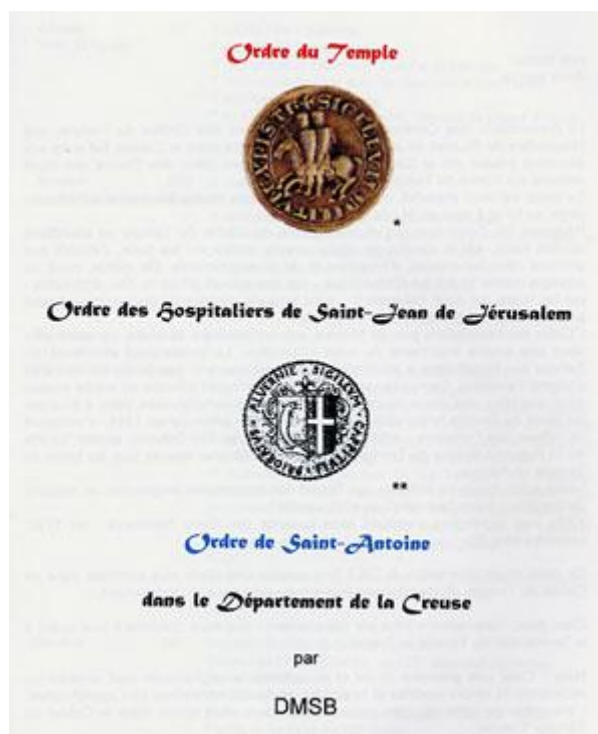
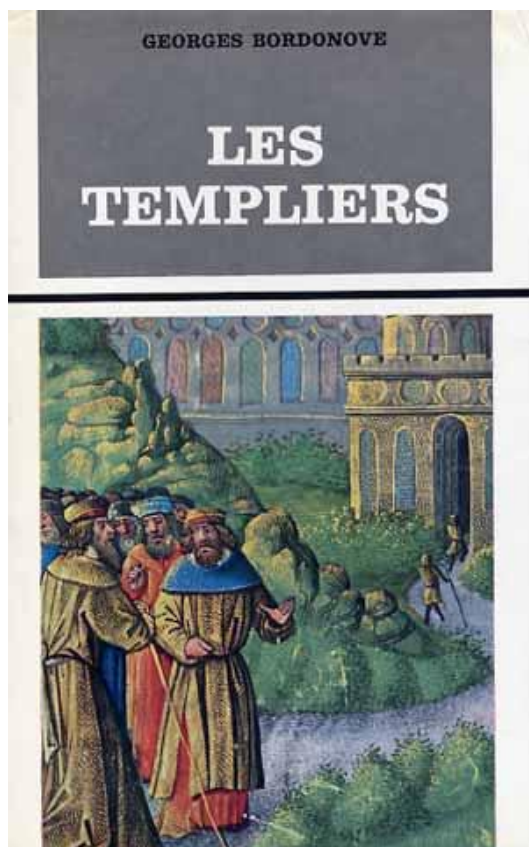


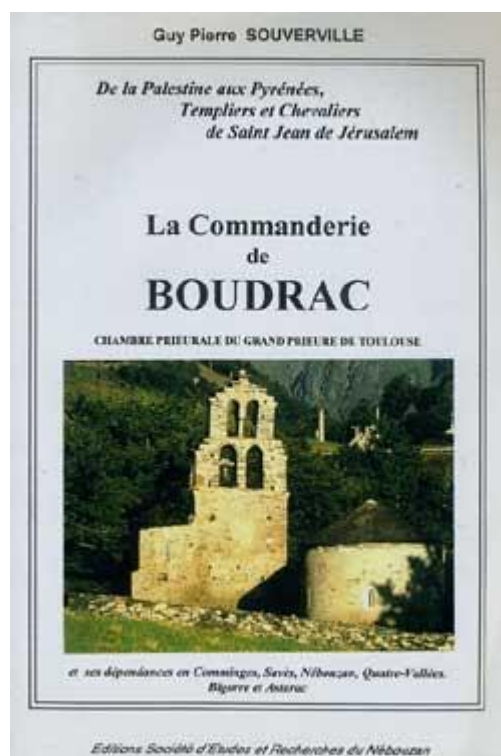
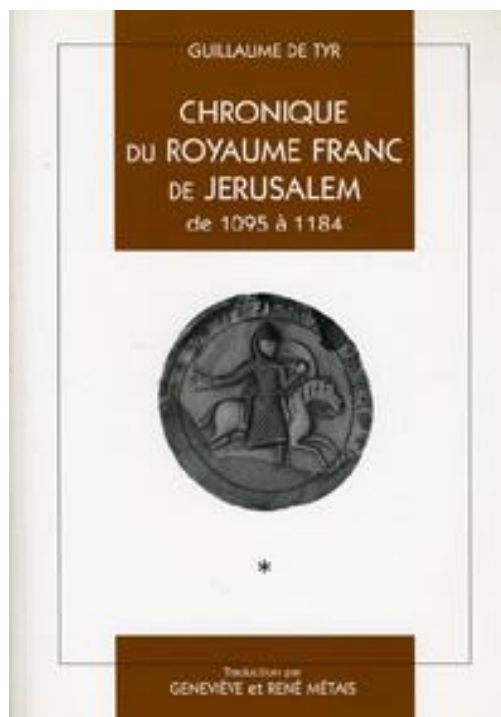
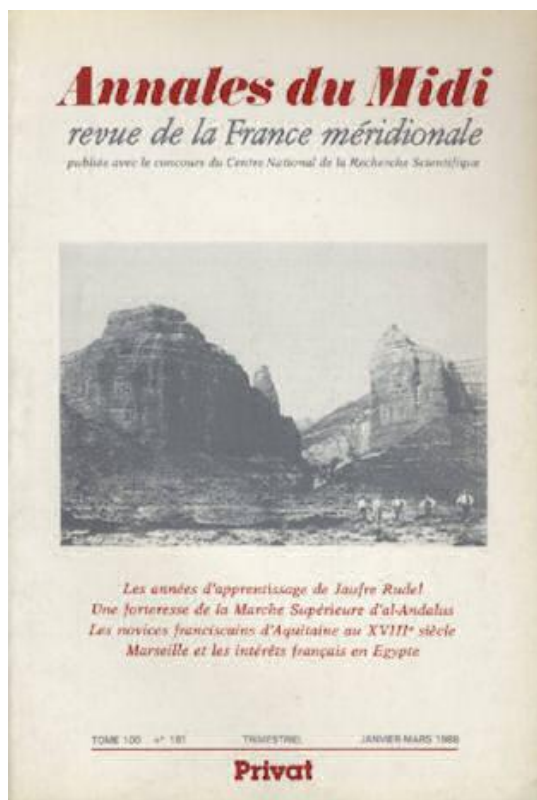


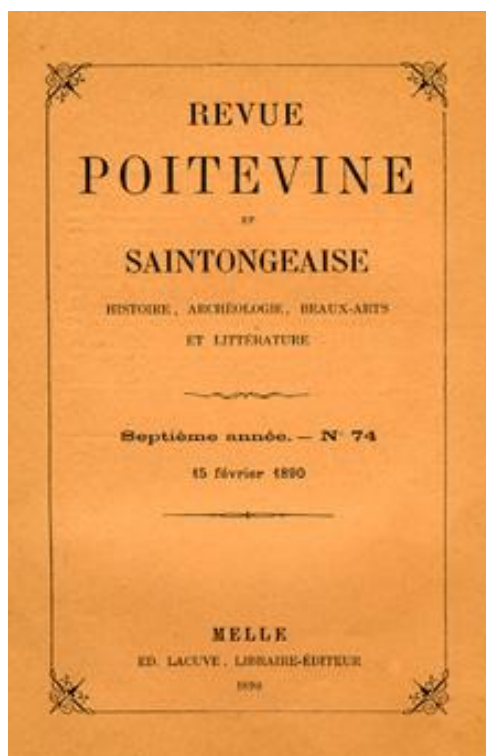
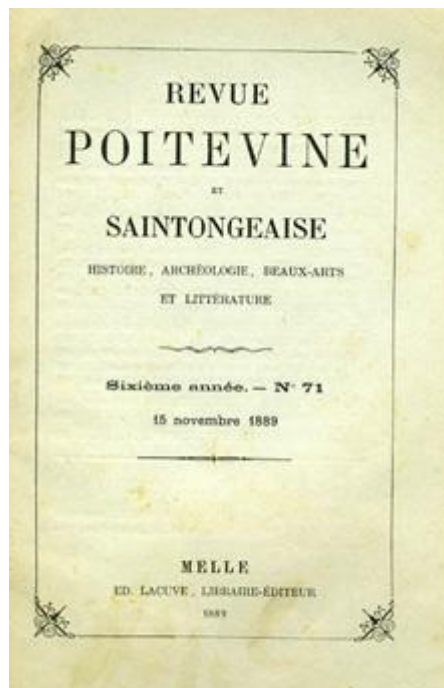


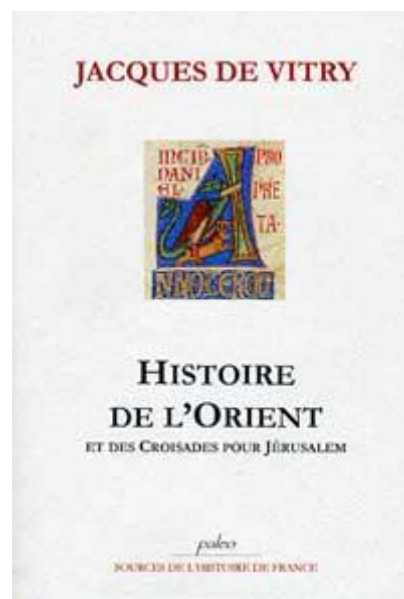
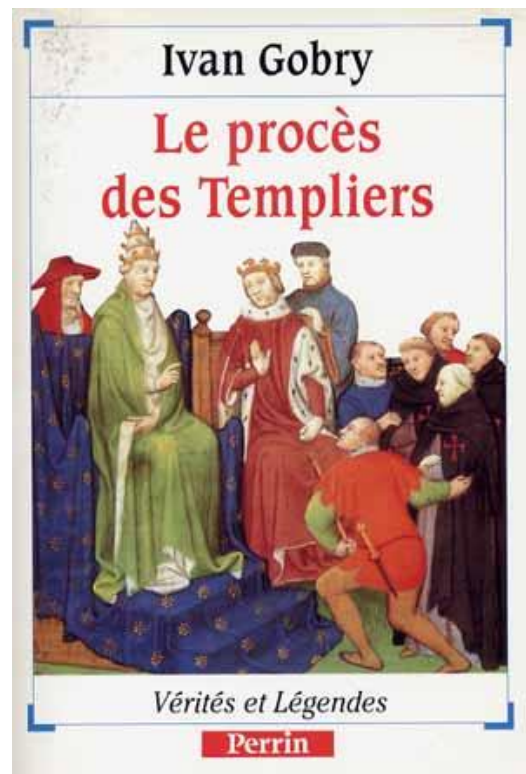
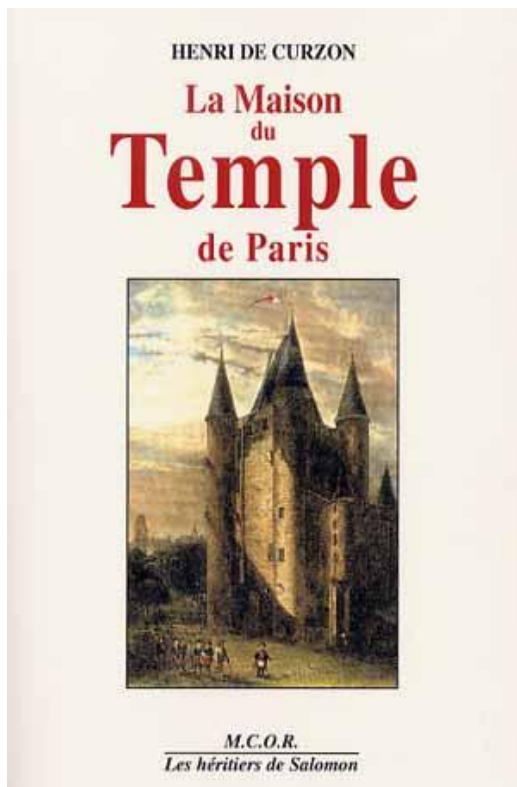


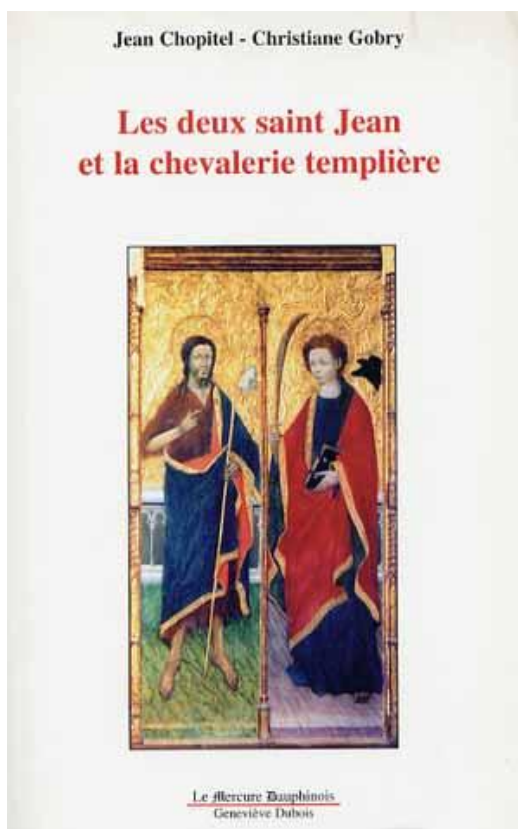
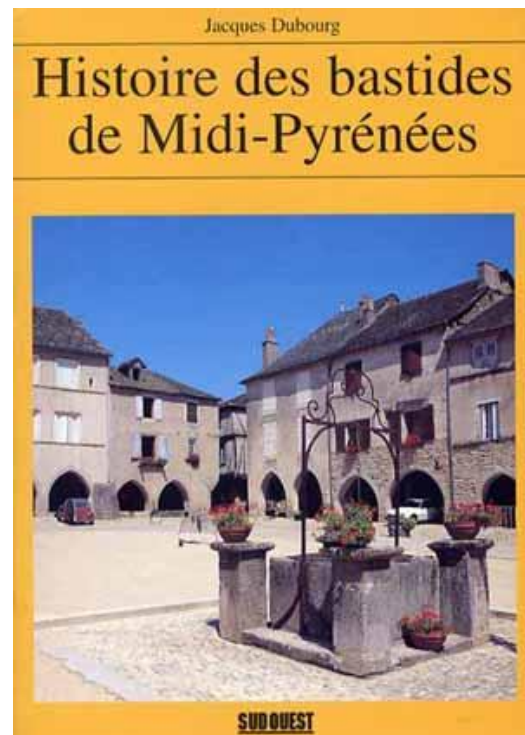
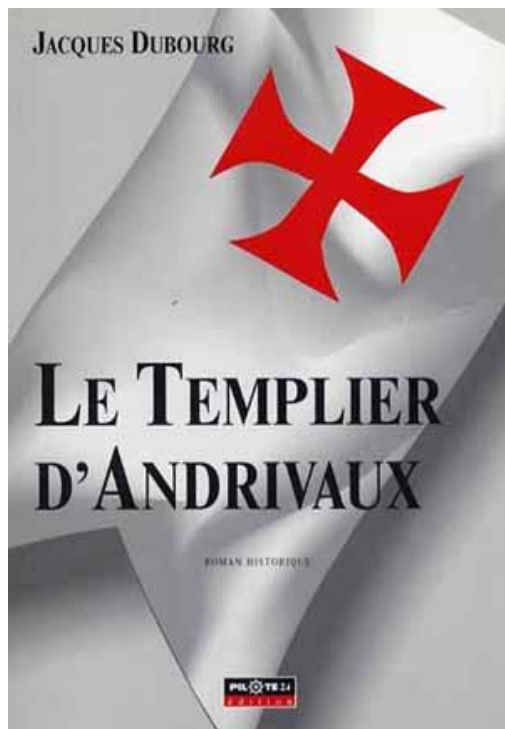


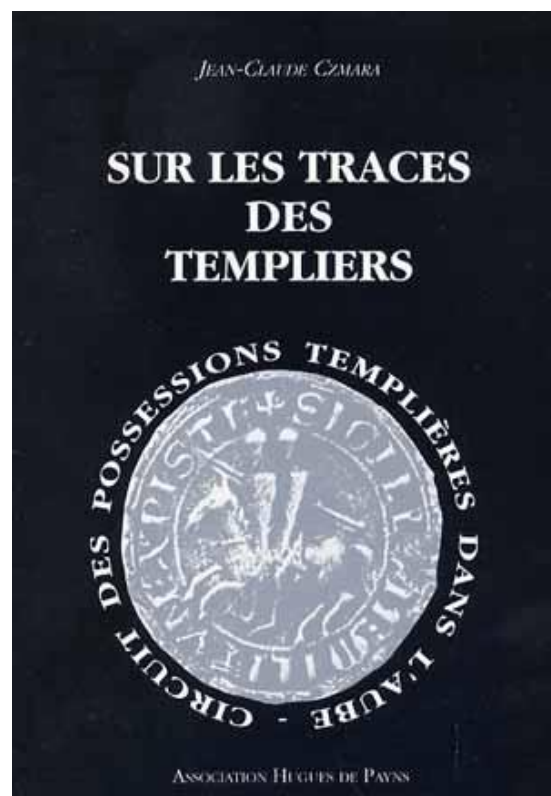
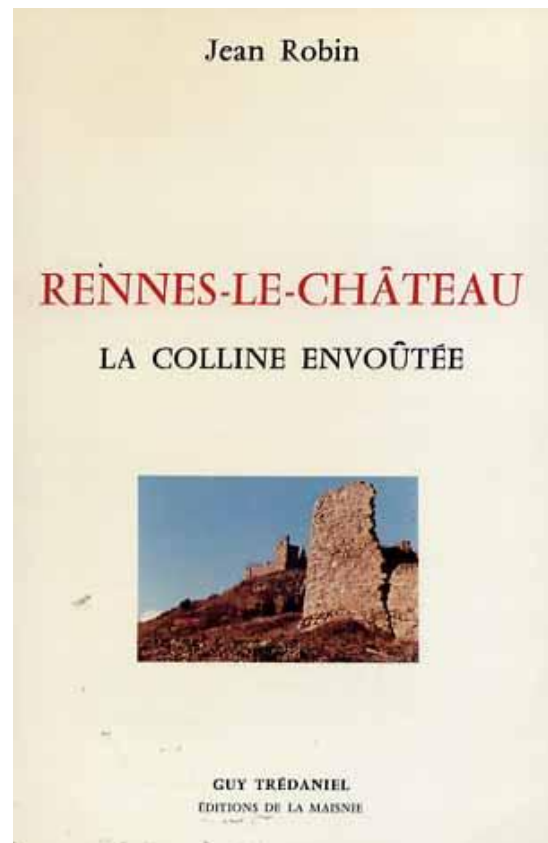
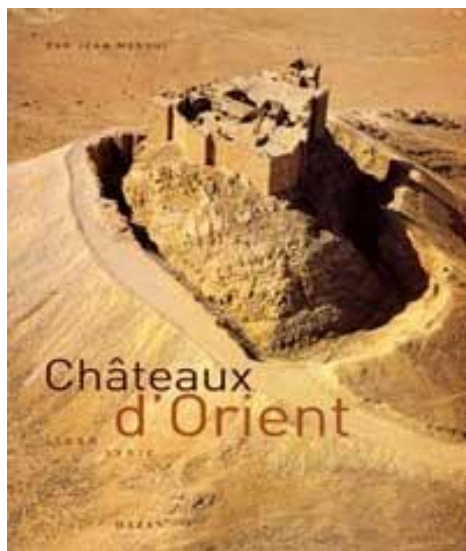


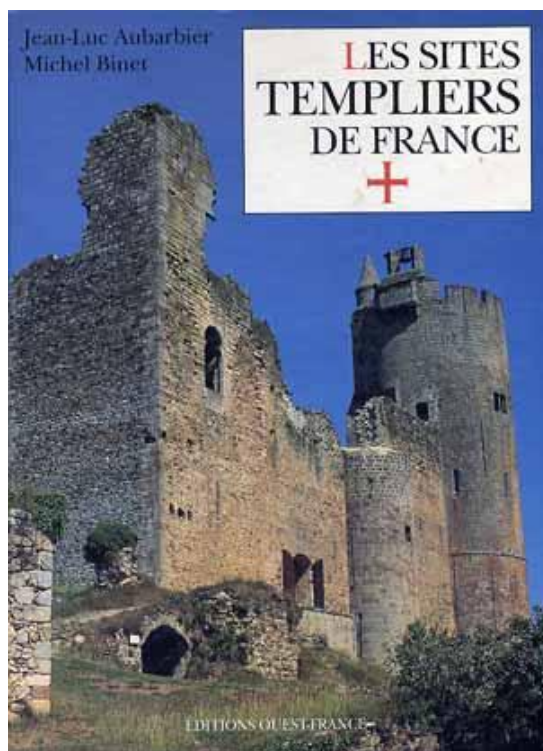
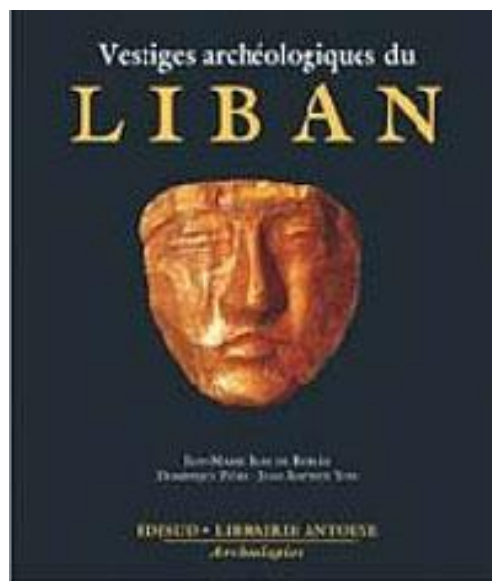
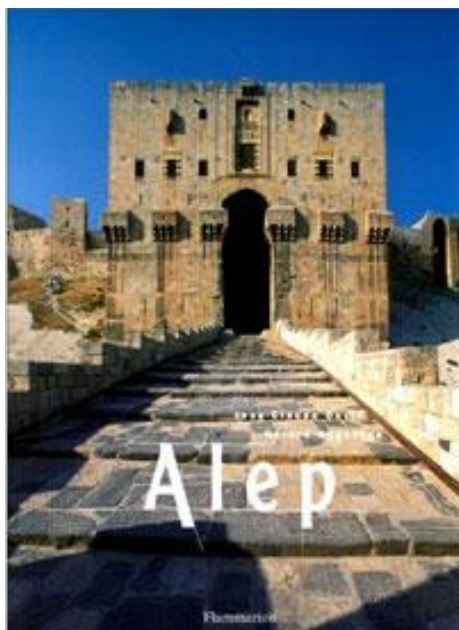


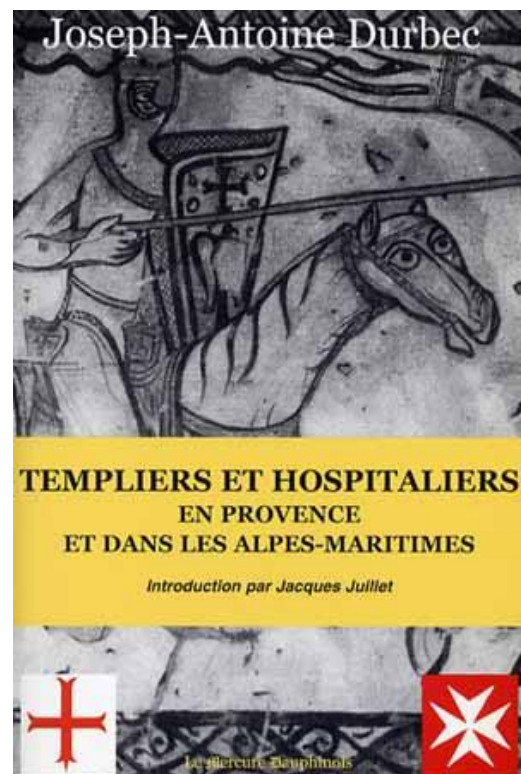
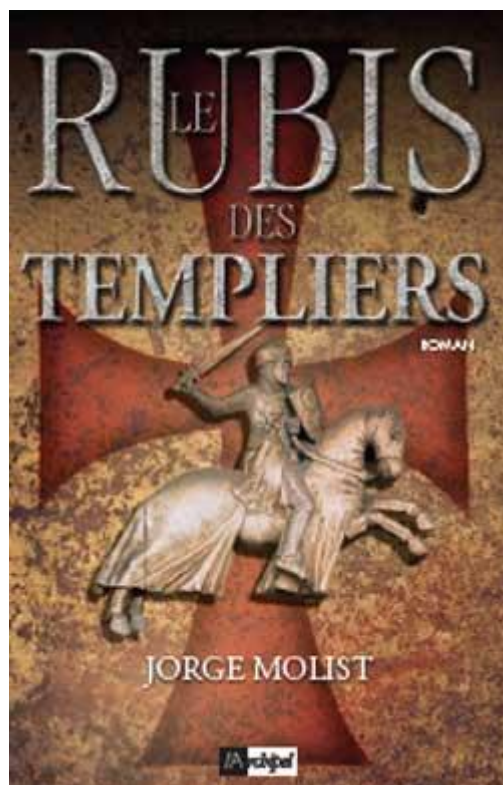
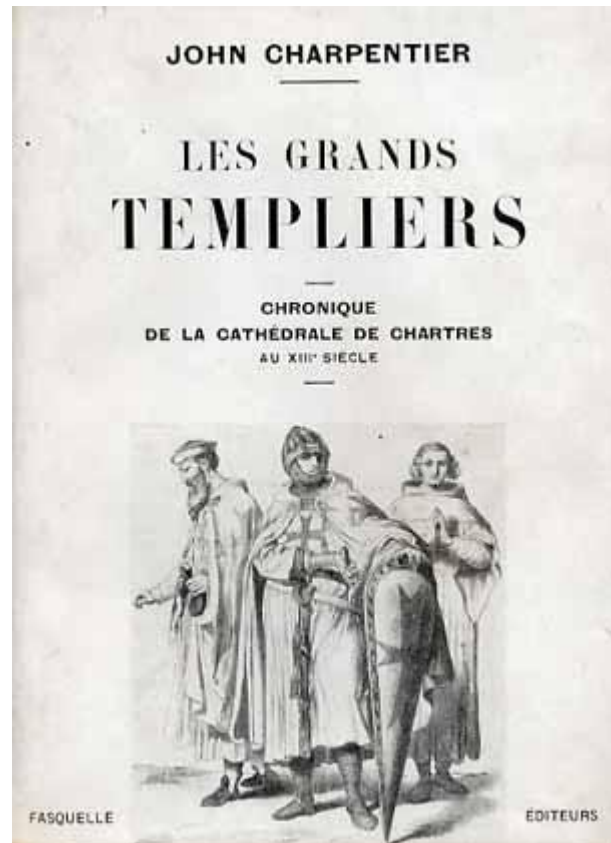
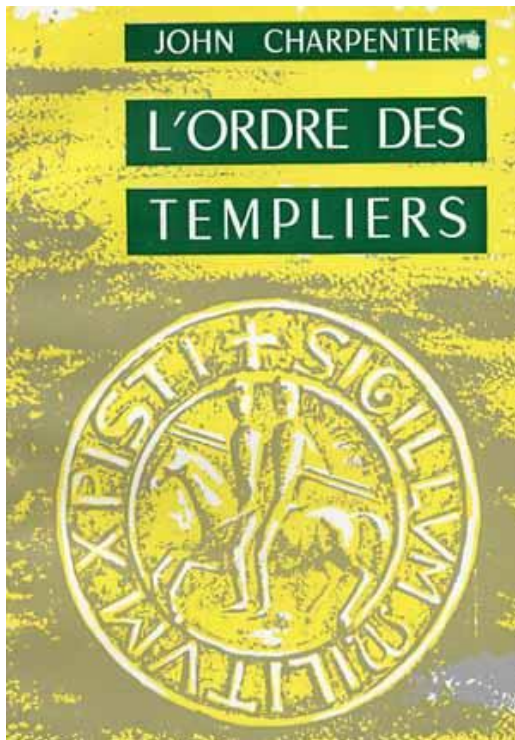


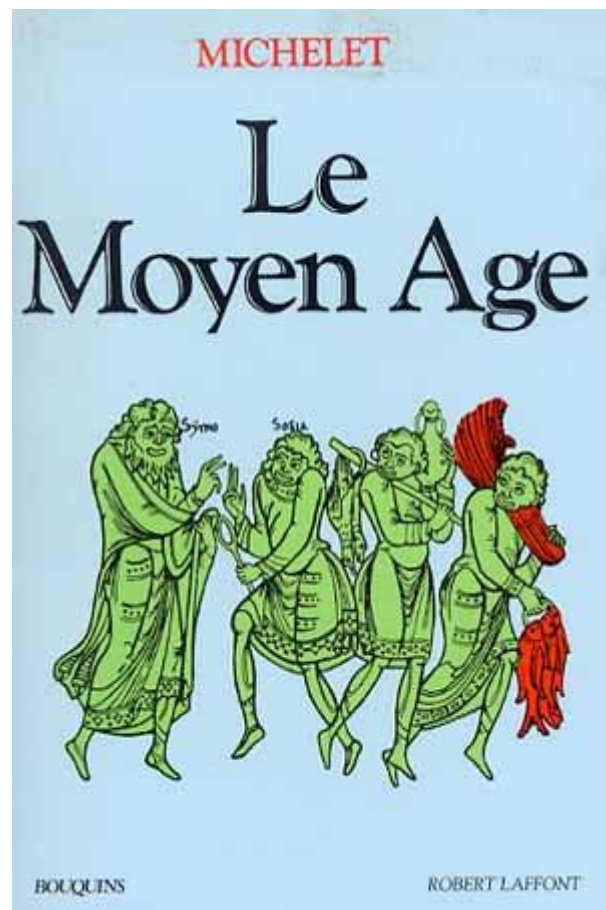
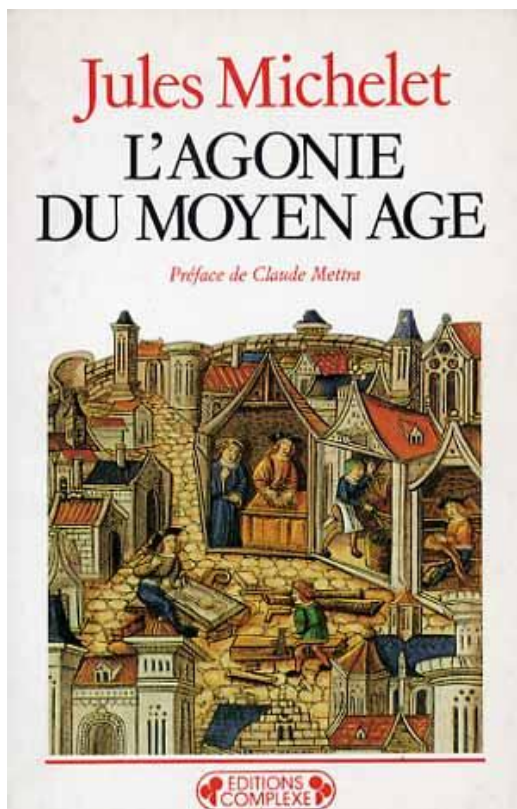
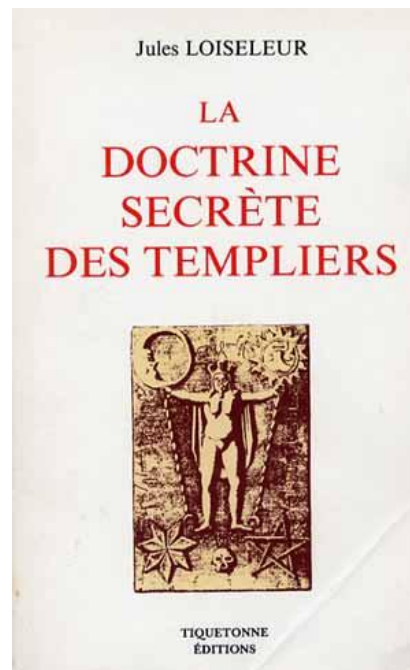


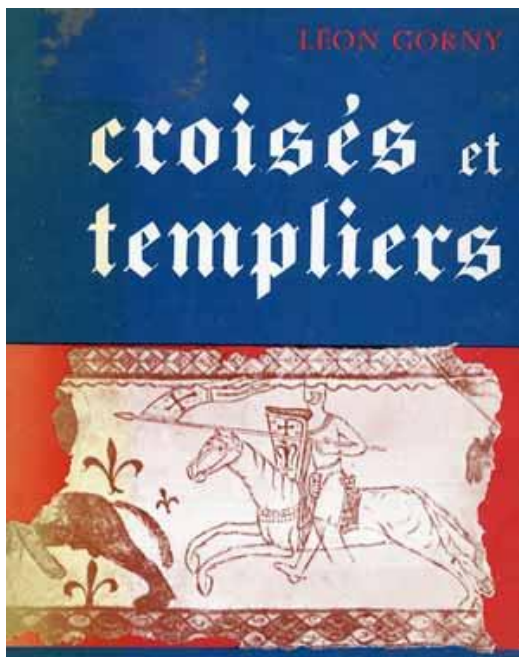
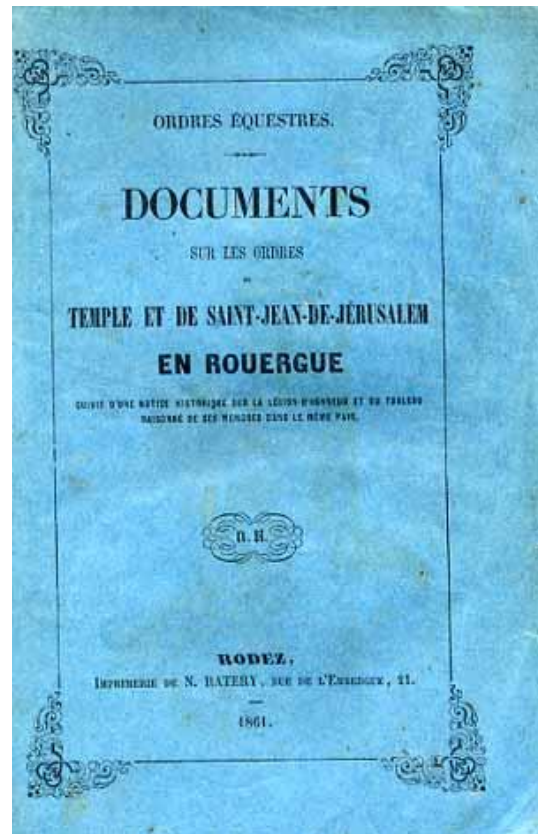
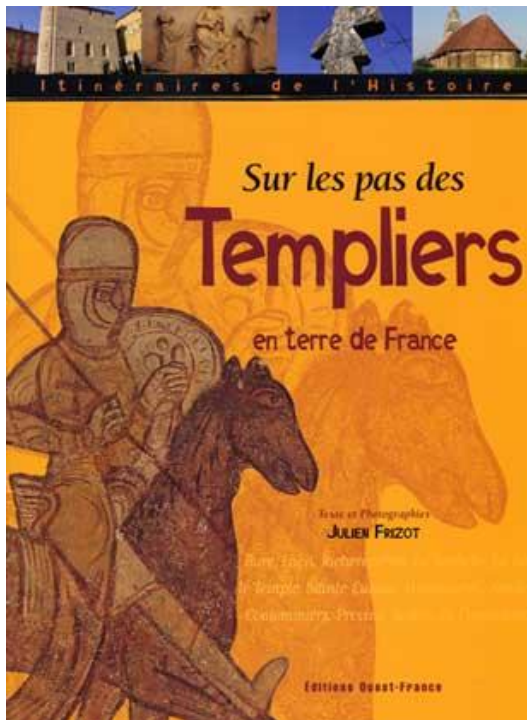


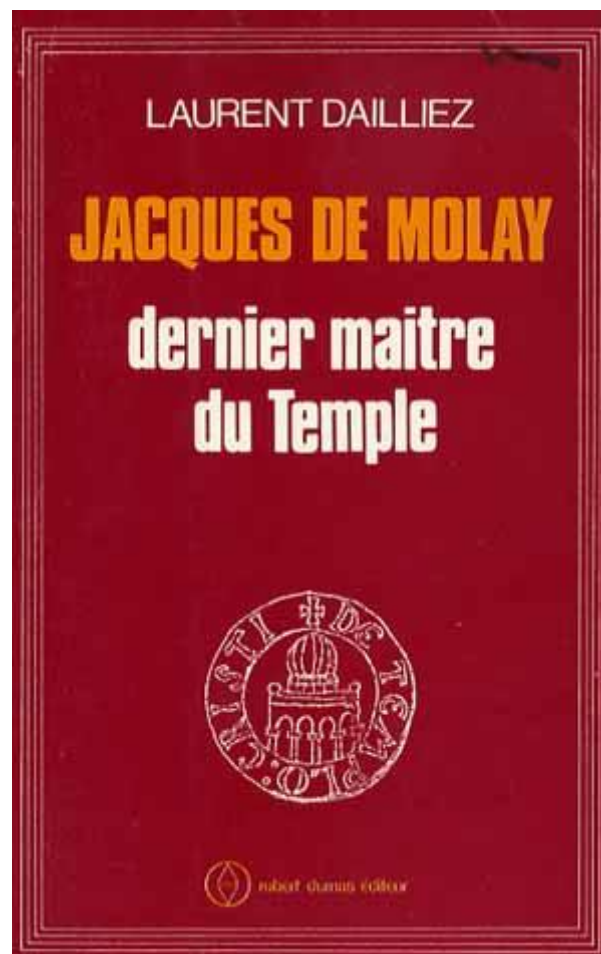
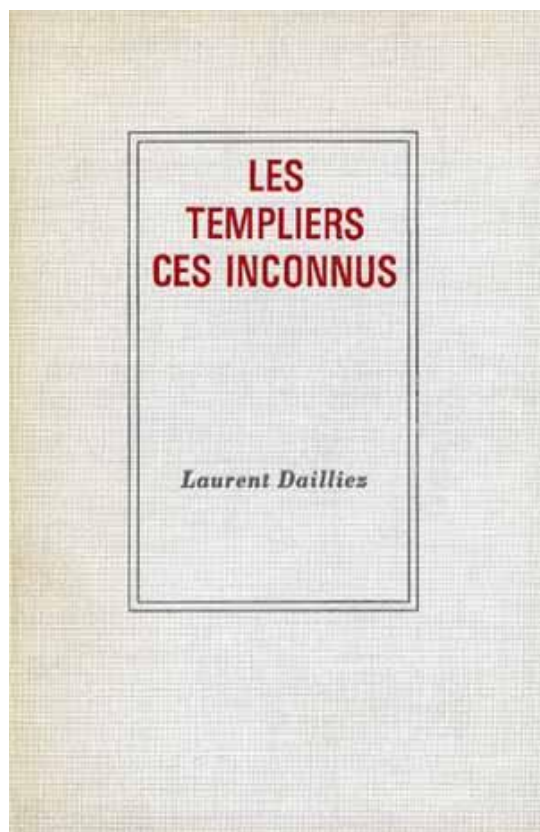
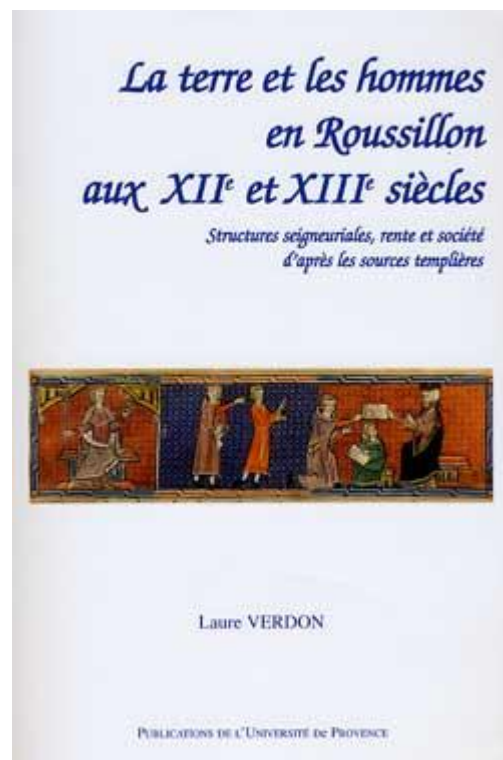
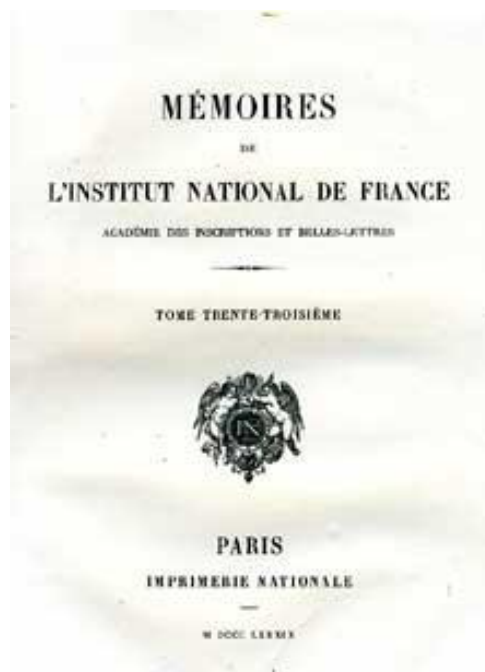


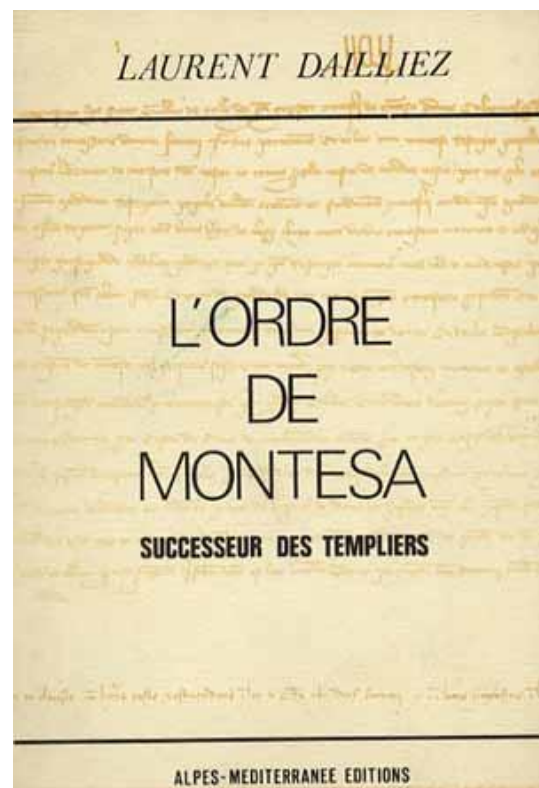
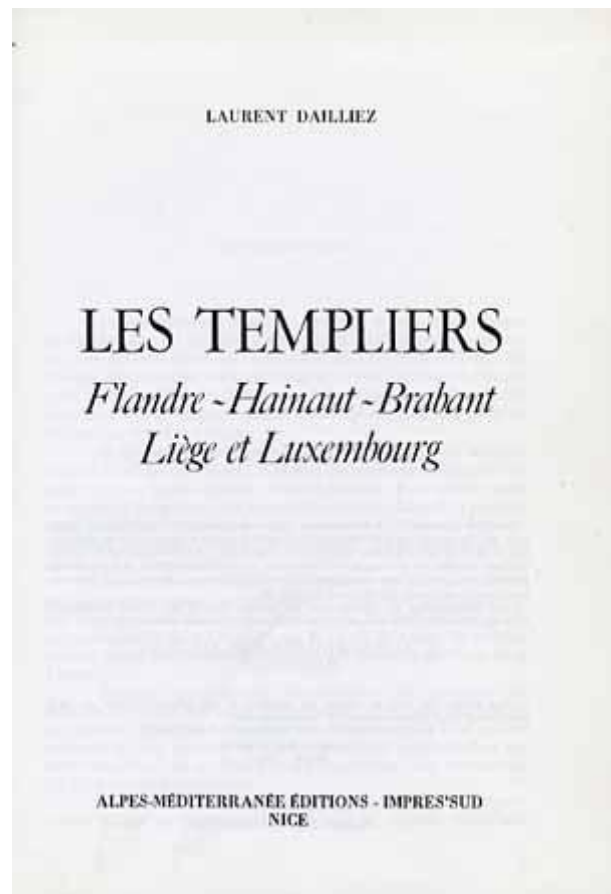
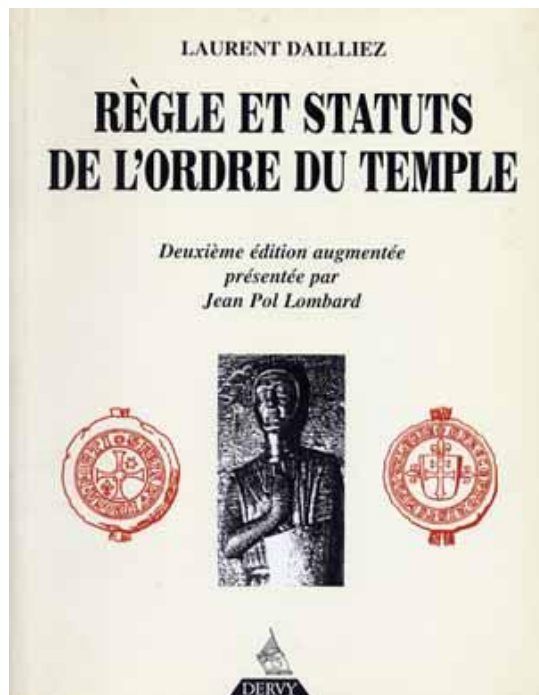


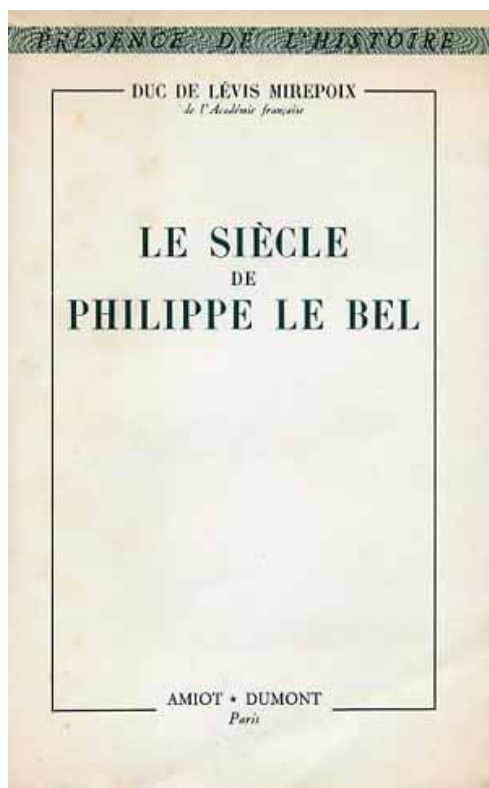
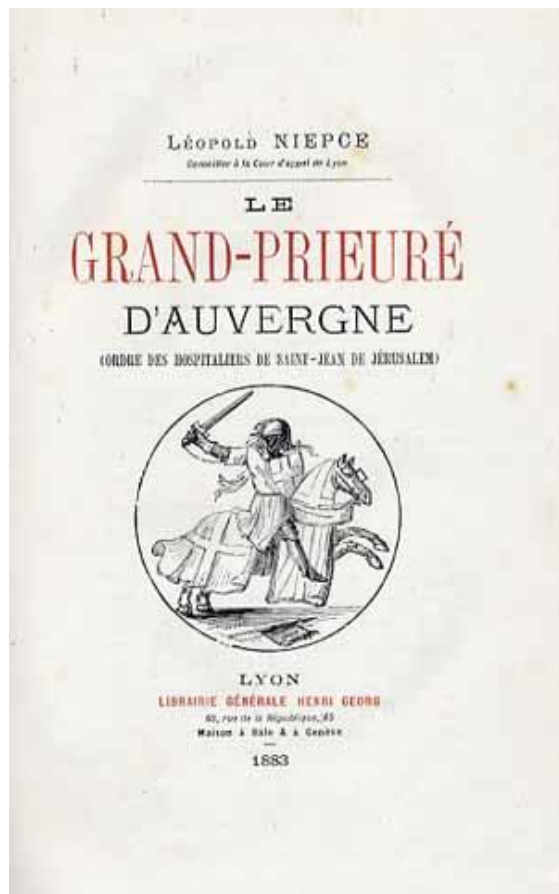
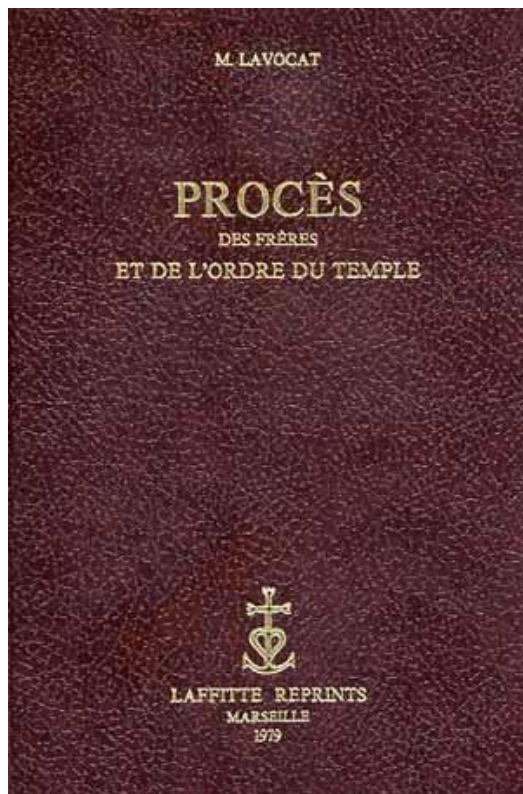


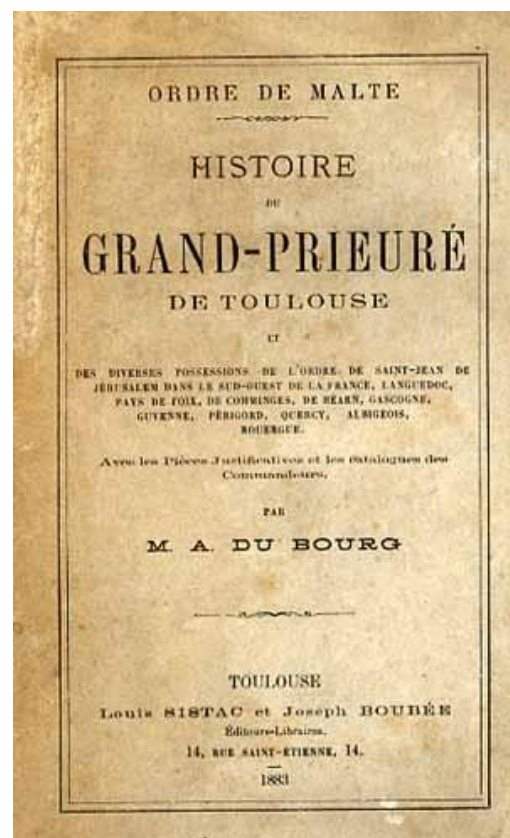
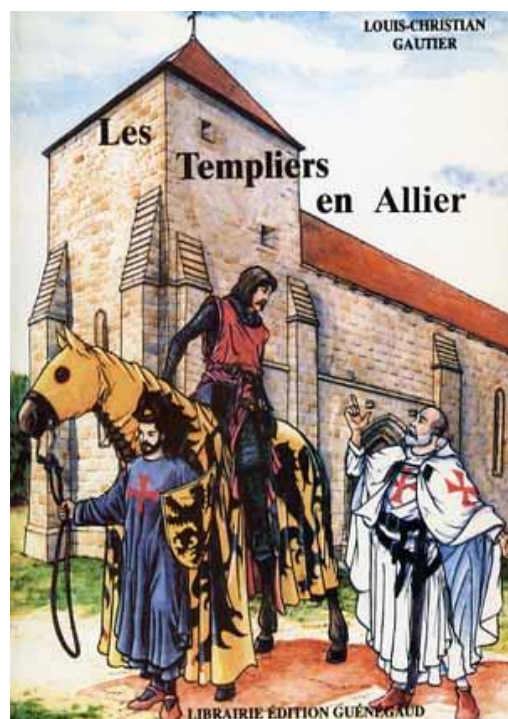
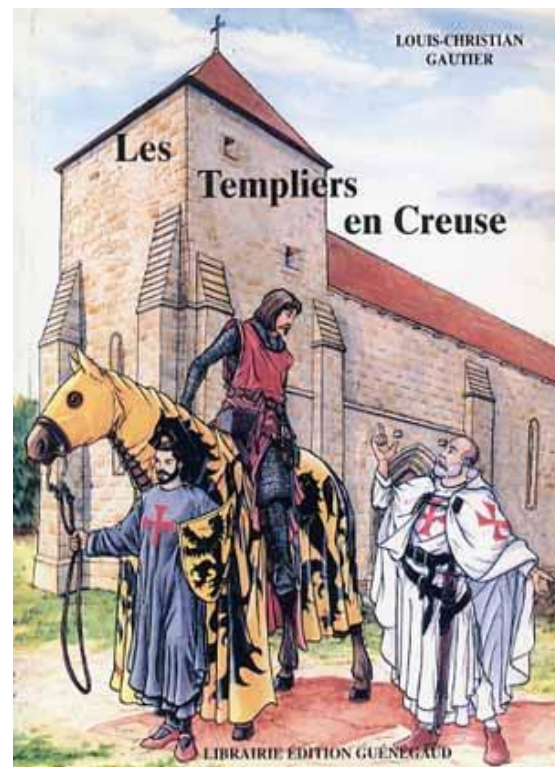
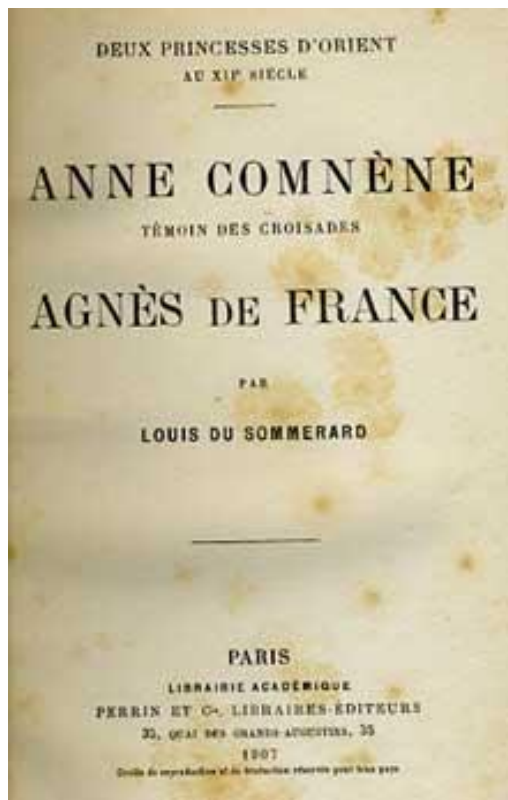


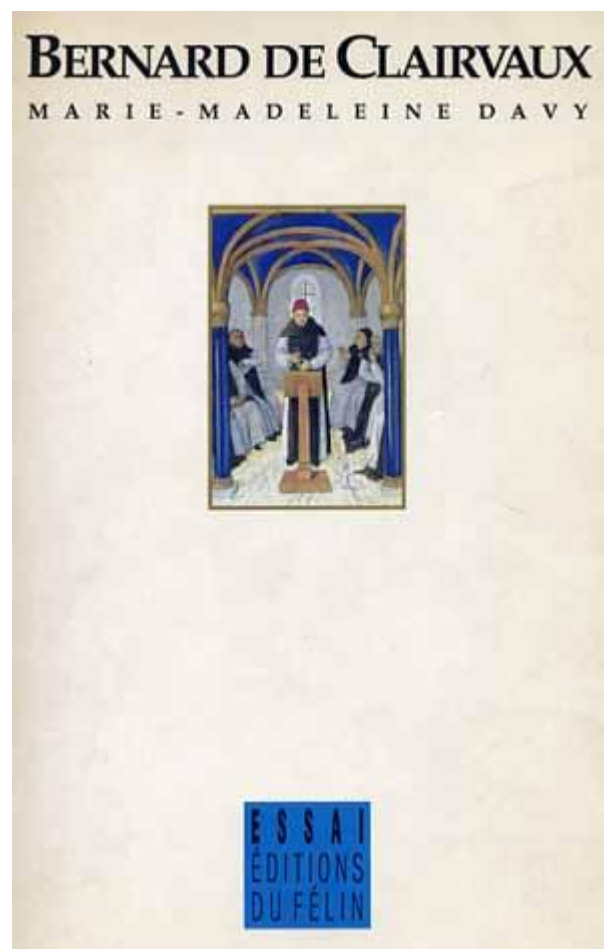
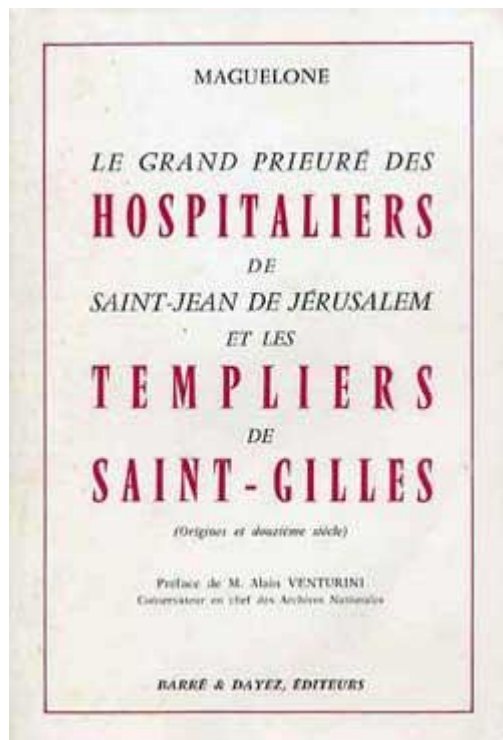


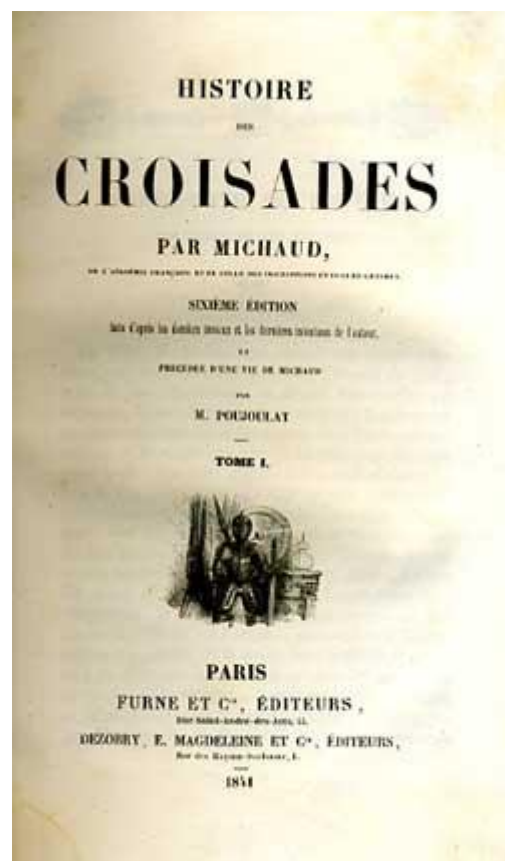
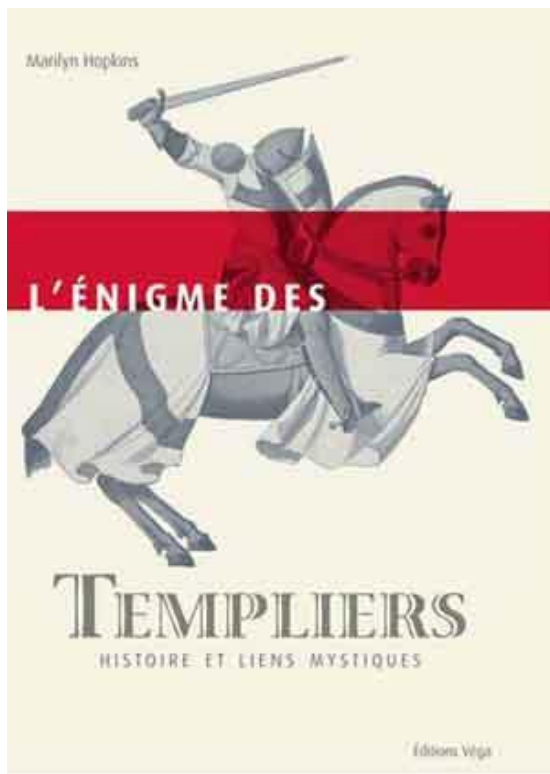




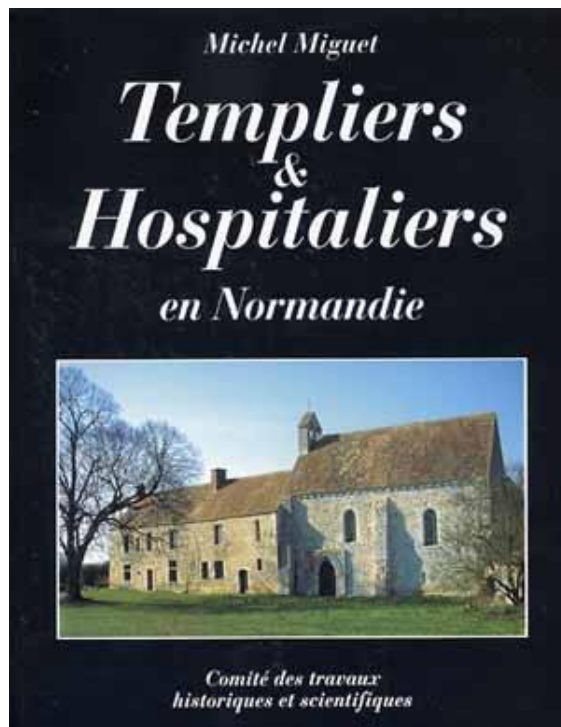
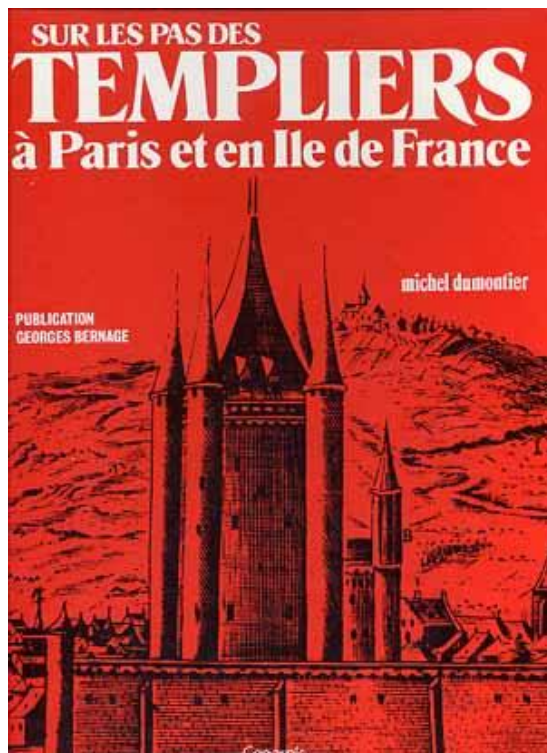


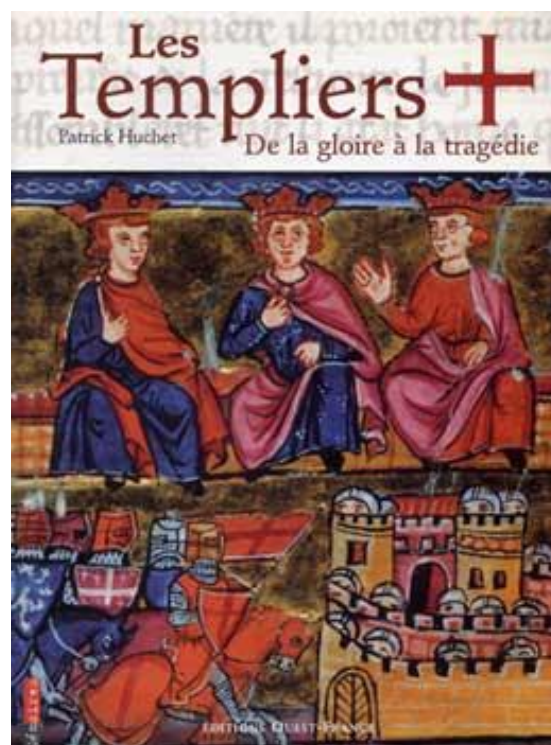
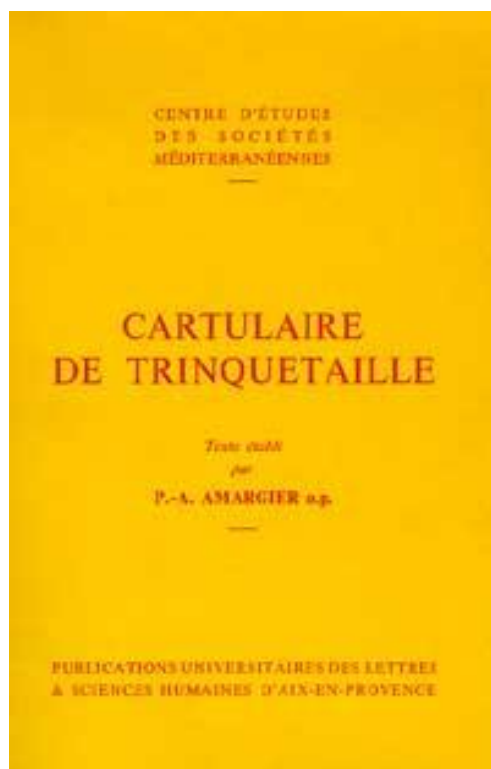
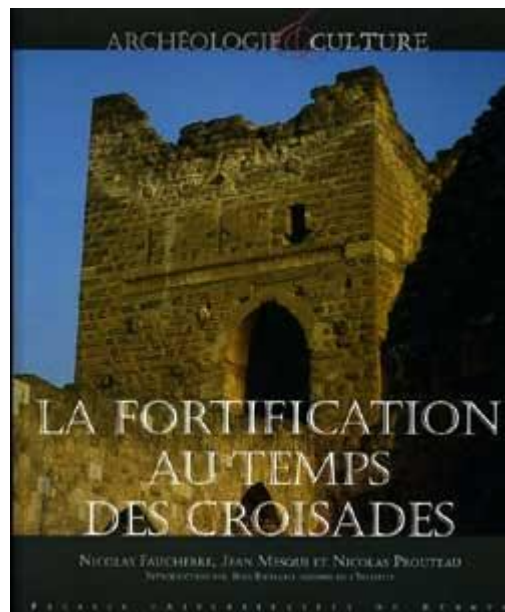
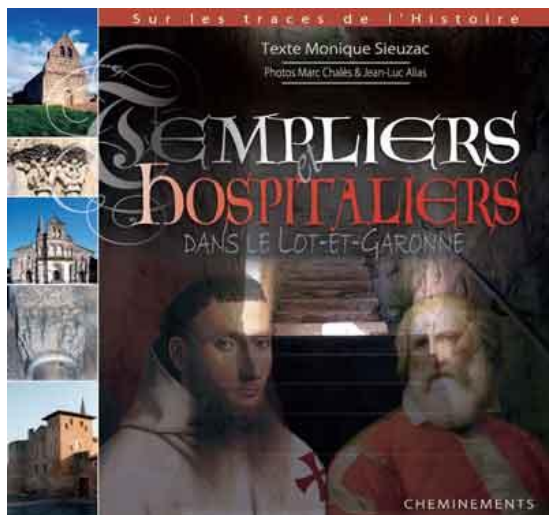


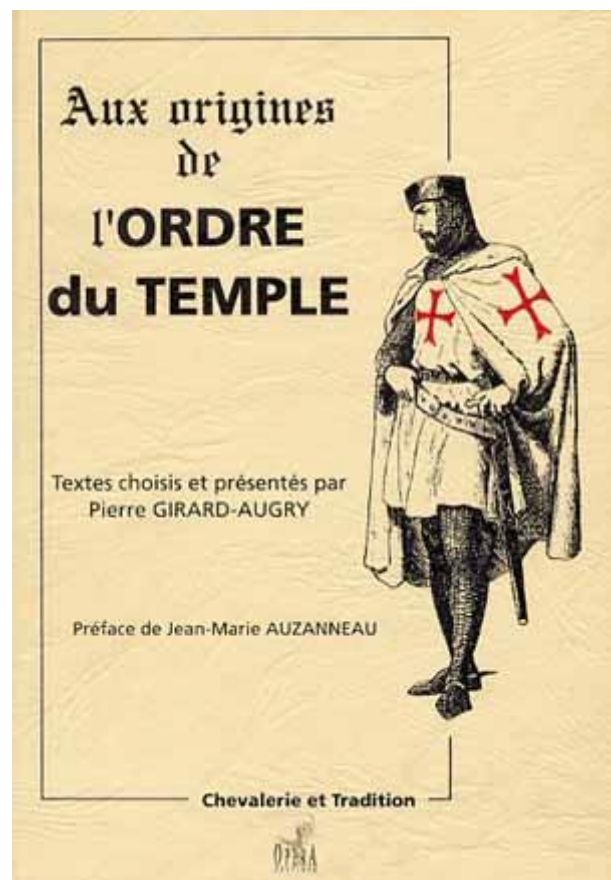
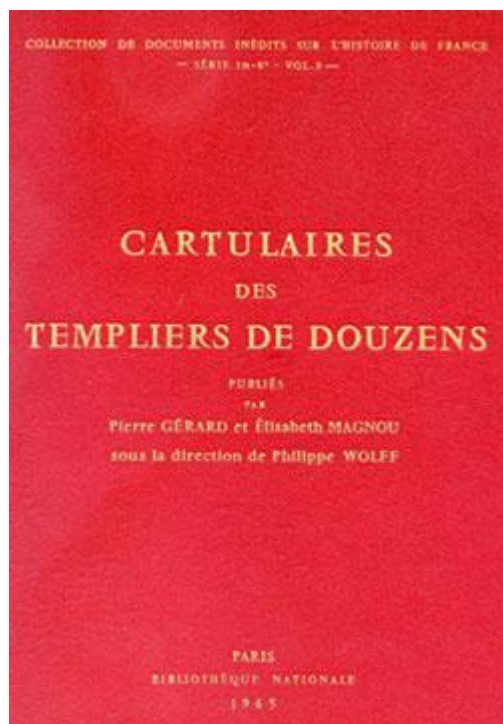
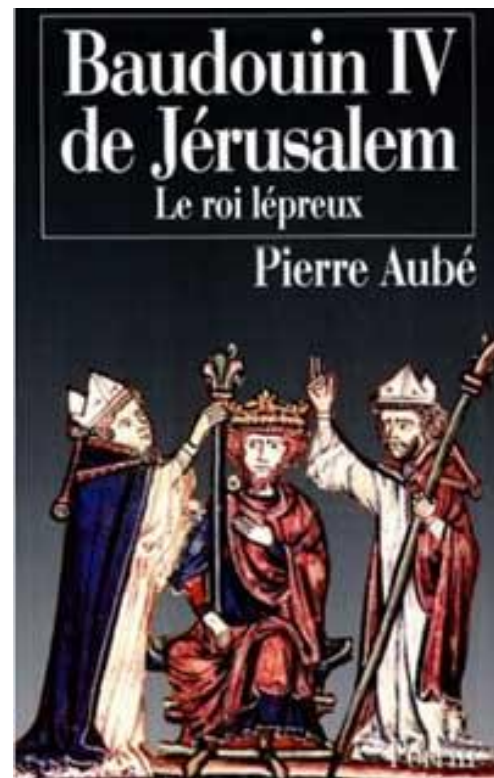
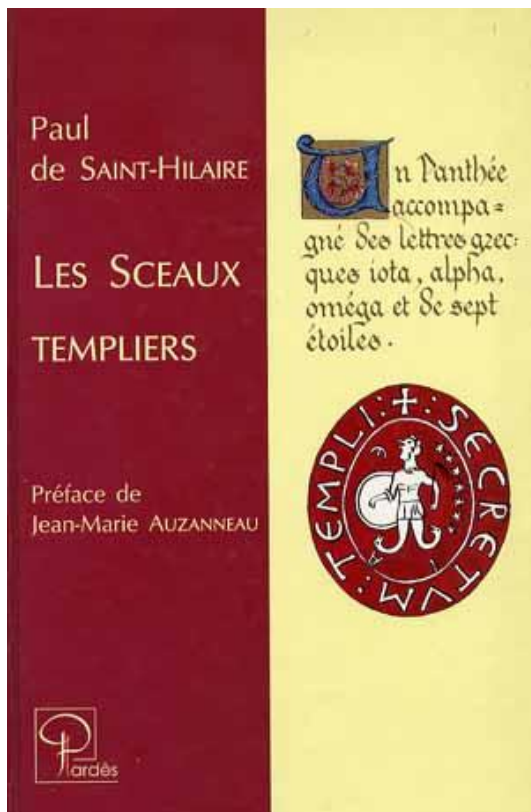


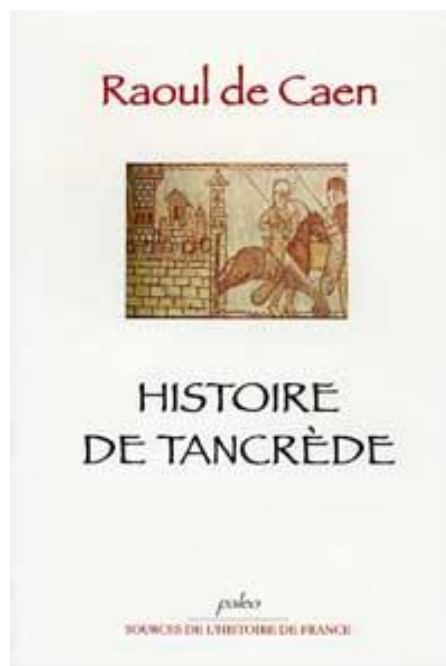
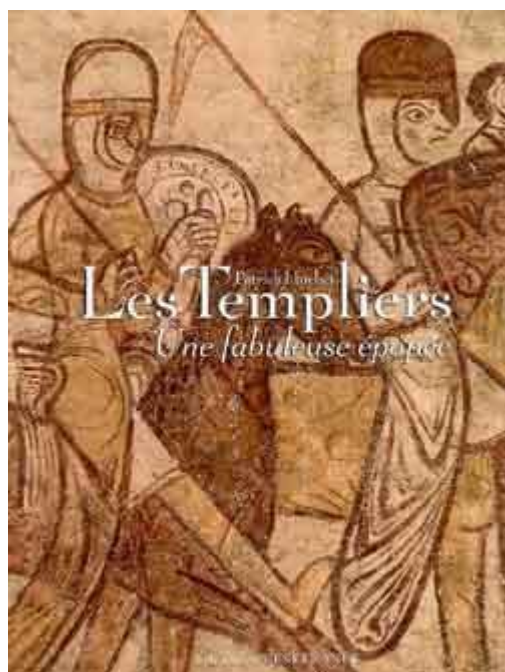


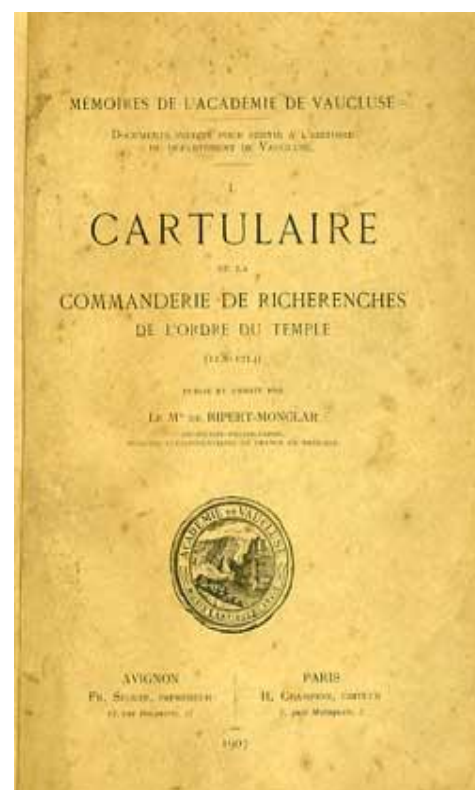
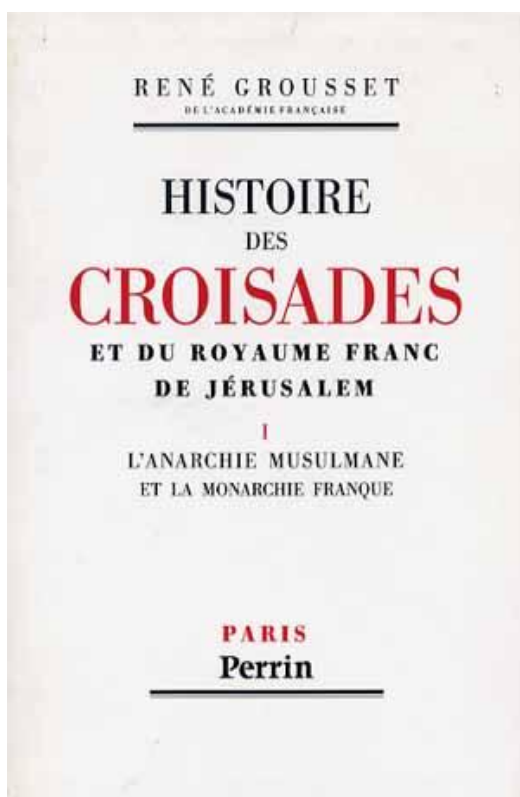
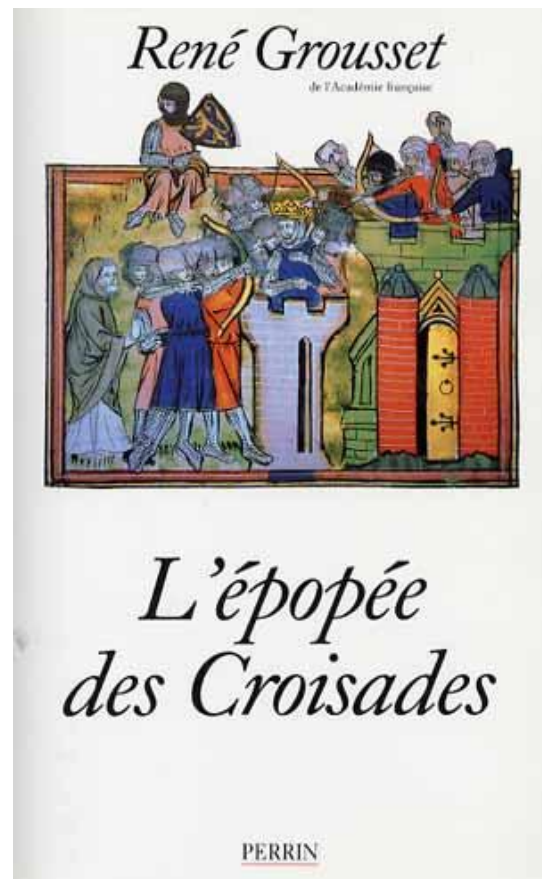
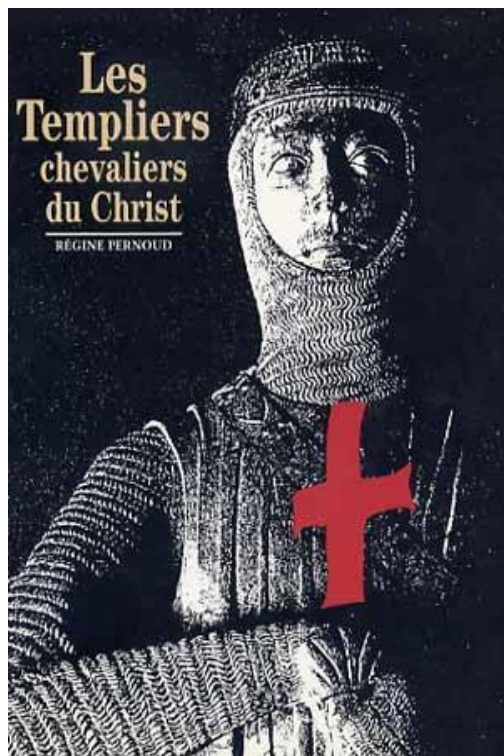
Three Volumes

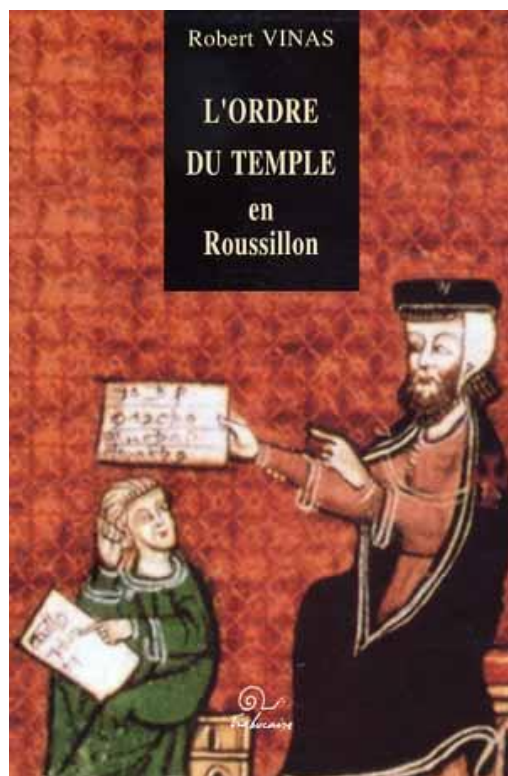


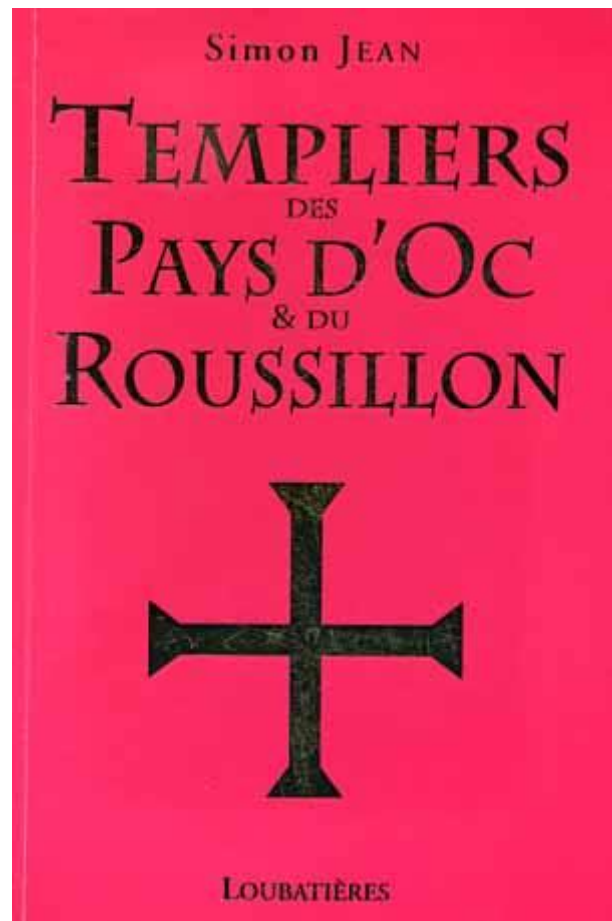
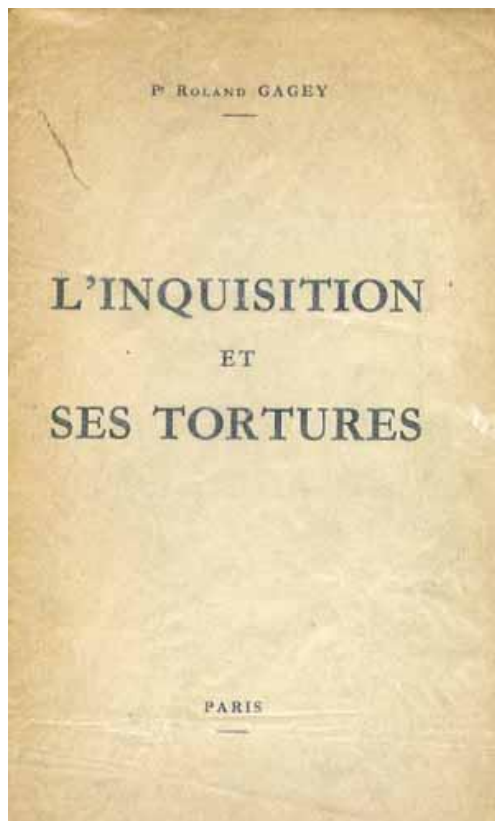


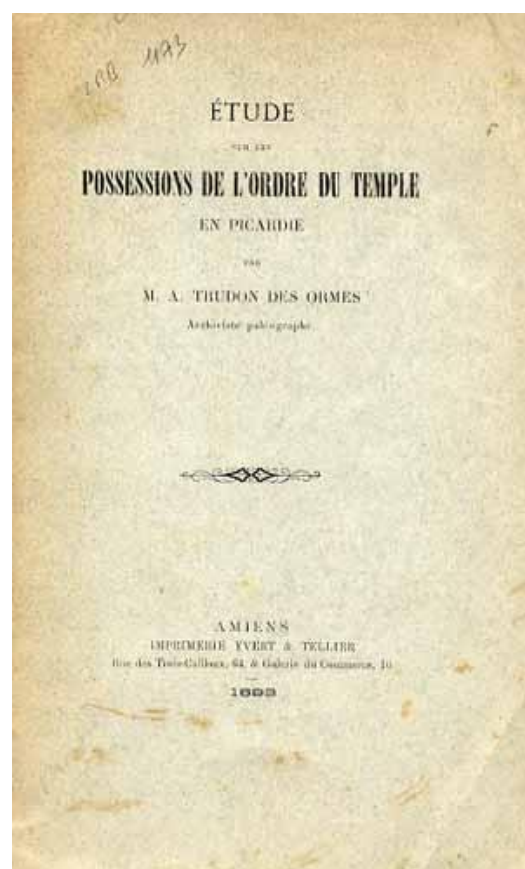
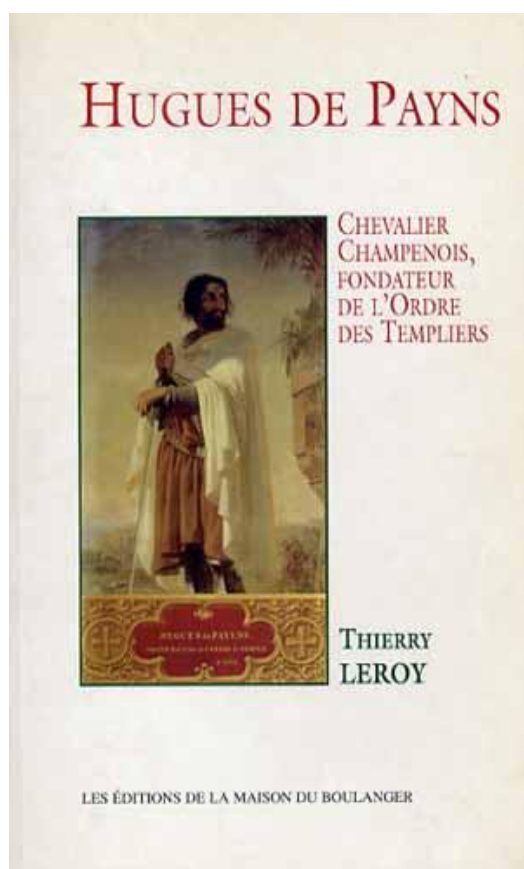
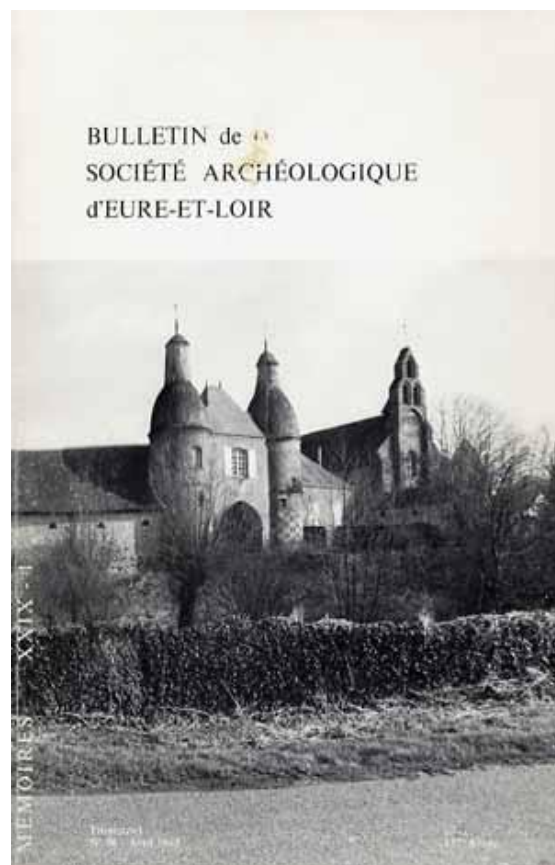
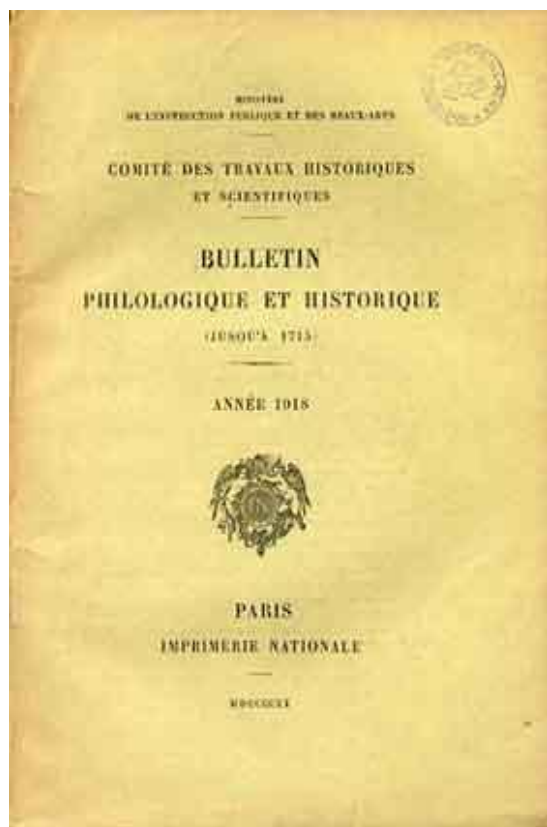


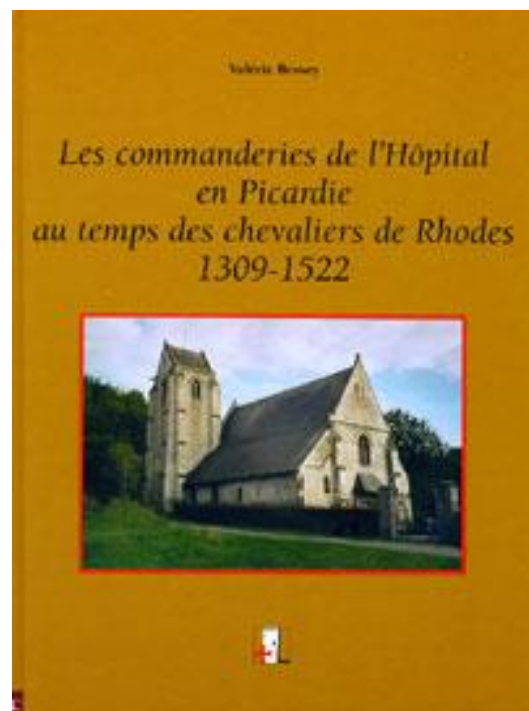
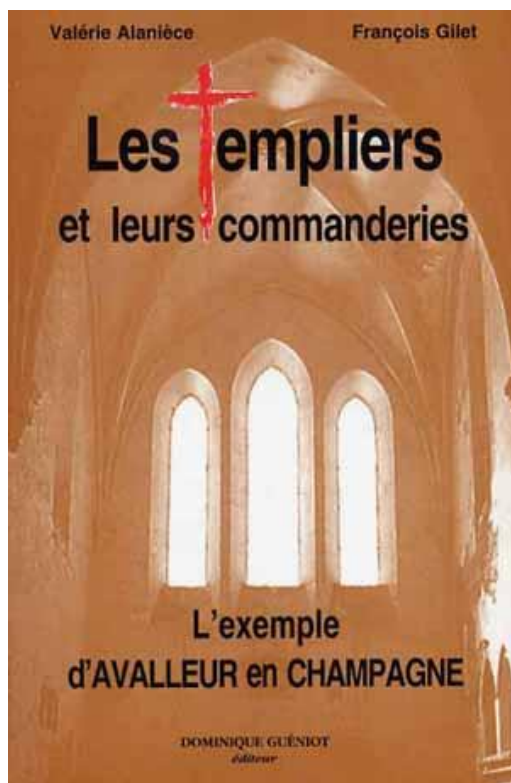
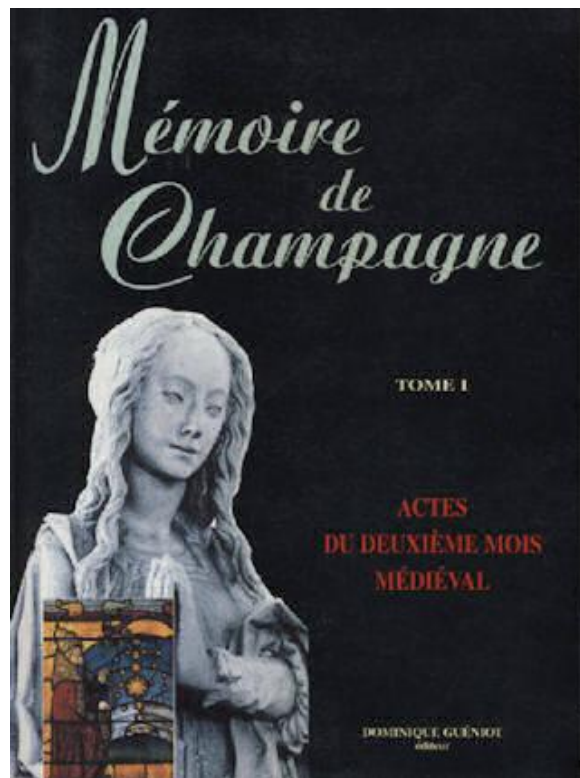
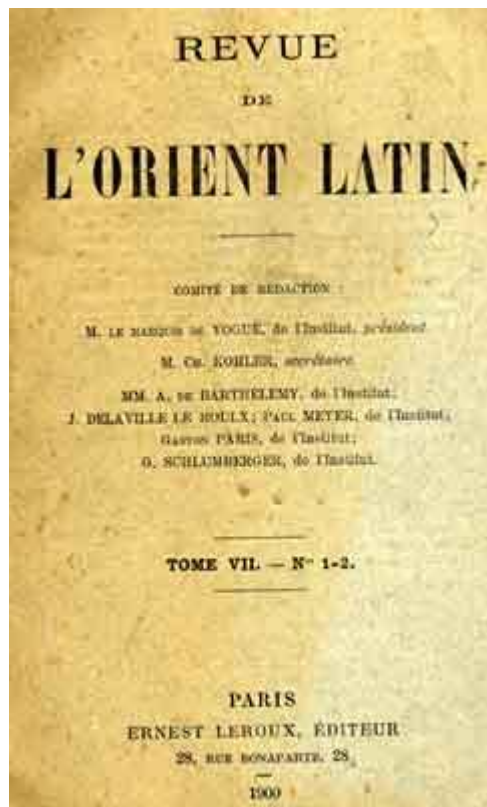


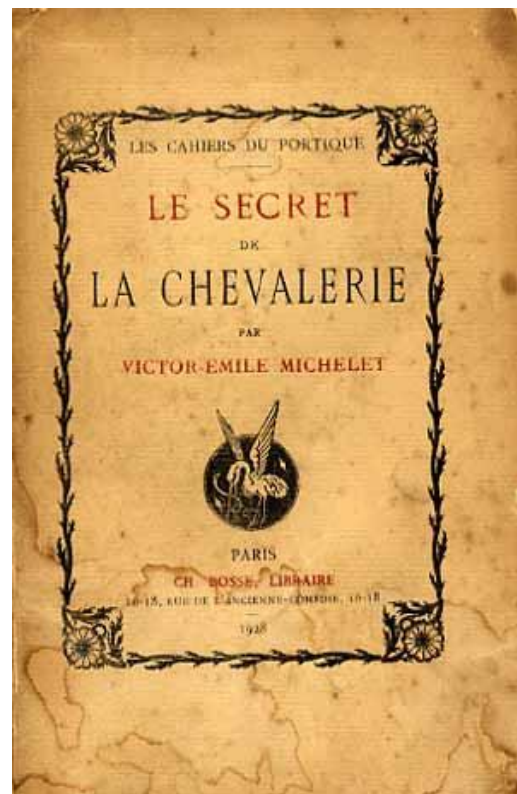
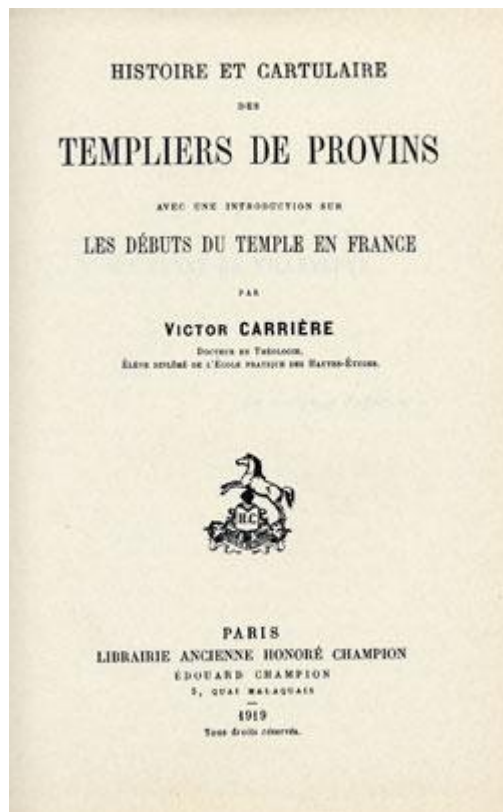












Sovereign Order of the Elder Brethren Rose & Cross
Founded in 1317 by Pope John XXII of Avignon (France)



The Knights Templar

Brief History of the Crusades and Knights Templar

by

Philippe L. De Coster, B.Th., D.D.

Grand Master General of O.S.F.A.R. & C

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Philippus-Laurentius, Grand Master (1975-)



Baphomet Veneration among the Crusaders

(Illustrated Story)

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Personal References in O.S.F.A.R.C



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rite catholique romain
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Chemin de la Madrague - 83270 St. Cyr sur Mer
Téléphone: (94) 29 12 63

Pierre PHCEBUS
Patriarche

St. Cyr sur Mer, le 13 janvier

197 5

Mon Bien Cher PHILIPPE

Ta lettre du 9 /1/75 ,m'arrive ce matin. Tu le vois j'y réponds par retour. Tout d'abord, félicitations pour ta promptitude à changer ton papier à lettre ; cela montre que tu connais ce que peuvent être les réactions Siciliennes. Bravo, mon bien Cher PHILIPPE, Comme cela, je ne pense pas qu'on puisse nous reprocher de prendre les gens en traître. Les deux petites lignes bien lisibles SOUS le TITRE de notre Eglise, sont déjà tout un programme. Elles veulent bien dire ce qu'elles disent **et surtout elles sont vraies.**

Ce matin, la lettre de RUPTURE DEFINITIVE est partie pour Palerme. C'est l'original **des ATTENDUS...** que je t'ai envoyé en photocopie, avec le DECRET **que Mgr BUSA aurait pu signer.** Pour l'instant, c'est le calme. Je n'ai toujours eu personne pour me traduire la lettre de Mgr GENNARO en latin, par contre j'ai eu la traduction de celle de R. qui redit qu'il n'en veut à personne, qu'il n'a jamais eu de condamnation, qu'il a fait la guerre dans le maquis Italien, et me donne 2 adresses, dont une pour avoir des renseignements sur B. .. il s'agit d'un archi-prêtre résidant à Pal.(cathol. Rom.). Je verrais. Mon intention n'est pas de faire du tort à Busa, ce n'a jamais été dans mon caractère ni dans mon tempérament, .. ce ne sera pas aujourd'hui que je commencerai. Je suis tenu, malgré tout d'informer certaines personnes que notre Eglise a rompu avec le ~~XXXX~~ Patriarcat de Dantzig afin de nous préserver de toute confusion qu'on pourrait faire, en croyant que l'E.N.A. et Ancienne Catholique Romaine, ne font qu'une seule et même Eglise... cela, à cause de divers scandales qui font baisser la cote de l'Eglise Italienne. Si B. ne dit rien, (mais sera-t-il assez intelligent pour se taire ?) rien ne transpirera, mais s'il veut créer de la zizanie alors, j'exposerai brièvement les principales accusations. Que le Seigneur Tout Puissant l'éclaire, le conseille et lui donne la Sagesse d'accepter cette rupture avec humilité.

Au sujet, du sceau que tu veux refaire, je te dis d'accord, Veux-tu me donner carte blanche pour le confectionner ? A ta prochaine venue, je te donnerai l'Adoubement Chevaleresque F.A.R.C. Puis, à la lumière d'un chapitre du Pontifical, j'ai remarqué que la mitre et la crosse sont inversés. La mitre est à droite et la crosse à gauche. Puis, j'envisage d'autres changements dans la disposition générale.

Je te soumettrai un schéma, et si tu es d'accord je te le ferai dessiner par notre Artiste attitré. Quand à la Légende, il faut y réfléchir.

Bien Cher Philippe, je t'embrasse, et Madeleine se joint à moi bien entendu. Je suis infiniment heureux de savoir **qu'une enquête a été faite**, et que ta Chère Tante te sache valide. C'est merveilleux. Notre prochain Synode aura lieu vers le début juin : les 7, 8 et 9 juin. toujours pour les mêmes raisons : hôtels libres, restaurant libre, proximité des vacances ... car **AVANT tout est fermé** et **APRES il n'y a plus de place.** de 3500 St Cyr passe à près de 30000. Naturellement, si j'allaïs plus mal, ou s'il y avait des grèves de transport tout serait à revoir. Espérons donc.

Et Goffin ? A bientôt te lire.

#Rogee

Adoubement
FARC



Association régie par la loi du 1^{er}/7/20
et le décret du 6/11/20

Aux plus Grands des
Serviteurs de l'Humanité



A tous Ceux qui liront les présentes, Salut et Paix en
l'Eternel notre Dieu.

Nous, Pierre Phœbus, 58^{ème} Imperator de l'Ordre
Souverain des Frères Aînés de la Rose + Croix ; Régent du
Temple Philosophique du Soleil ; Chevalier ; Grand-Croix de
l'Ordre Souverain des Frères Aînés de la R + C, avons décerné à :

PHILIPPE DE C O S T E R

le titre de "CHEVALIER GRAND + CROIX du MERITE F.A.R.+C."

Donné en notre Siège Magistral, sous l'invocation de nos
Saints Patrons : Pierre et Jean, apôtres, le 15 Mars 1975

Enregistré au Cartulaire de notre Ordre ce même jour.

Le Sénéchal

l'Imperator

(Secretum meum est Fortitudo Mea)



Pierre Phœbus
Pierre PHOEBUS

sceau de l'Ordre



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